The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY FEB. 1, 1893. NO. 44

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5;50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.35, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon, 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 14	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 14	A Goshoen L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated. $1.50 a year. AMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa

THE BACHELOR.

We N V not a bachelor;
He leads an M T life;
Yet he deserves no pity, for
He ought 2 C K a wife.

If he is Y Z will not wait
Until he's in D K.
But now S A to find a mate,
Who'd come in love's R A.

He C Z is foolish, too,
For in the N D's dead,
Without one sweet R T can woo,
And then so E Z wed.

No dainties nice to E T gets;
Nor N E soft caress;
In K C's sick no angel pets
Him to L A distress.

It's R D finds to cook his steaks
And suus A G's, no doubt,
And eat the K K baker makes
To E K a supper out.

He has to wash and I N, too,
And mend his seedy clothes;
His I C lodgings make him blue,
When there at E V goes.

Of course, in P C slumbers well,
In D D finds delight
To hear no cherub A B yell
With N R G all night.

But in old A G will be sad,
His heart will A K alone,
No fam L E will call him "dad."
& E will die unknown.

—*Boston Gazette.*

THE THINGS I WANT TO SEE.

I've been to museum, circus, show,
And curious things have seen:
But some I've looked for I could not find—
I will mention a few I mean.

A parting of nail from the finger of scorn,
A glove from the hand of fate,
A shoe once worn by the foot of a tree,
And a piece of a nickel-plate.

Some butter made from the cream of a joke,
The whiskers from Nature's face,
A shingle off the temple of fame,
And a rein from the human face.

A hat from off the head of a street,
A tooth from the mouth of a brook,
A curl clipped off from the brow of a hill,
And a fish caught with Sandy Hook.

A feather pulled from a mountain's crest,
And some out of a fancy's wings,
A hinge that came from the Golden Gate,
And some pieces of Sulphur Springs.

The pig that ate from the trough of the sea,
The lid of a box on the ear,
The dog that gave the bark of a tree,
And a necklace of beads on beer.

The knives that go with the forks of the road,
And a lash from a needle's eye,
A few receipted mosquito bills,
And the wings of a long foul fly.

The hair that grows on the tail of a kite,
Also on a cabbage head,
A leaf that fell from a family tree
And a sheet from a river's bed.

Of all these things I have often thought,
But none of them chanced to see.
The showman who can collect them all
Must greater than Barnum be.

—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

"He Jones' Wife."

KATE CARRINGTON.

Mrs Jones always called her husband "he" when she spoke of him, and "Jones" to his face. I began to call Mr. Farmer "he" through mimicry, then found myself actually growing into the habit. I tried to quit the practice taken up merely in fun, but never succeeded until Mrs. Jones left the neighborhood.

Links of association are strong, and who could keep from associating with Mrs. Jones? She came in like meals at a restaurant, at all hours; she met everybody at every time and place, it seemed, and knew everybody's business; she was "the thorn in the flesh" of the whole neighborhood; she was a biped encyclopedia—only the knowledge wasn't all useful.

"So you're packin' up, air ye?" and Mrs. Jones—"He Jones' wife," as we called her—stepped in at the wrong time as usual, sending her sharp, rasping voice ringing about the house, searching for something. "Your husband won't stay out there a month, you needn't look so woe-be-gone. He'll see enough of that country in three weeks, now you mark it." She rattled off the prospectus for the summer before I could reply.

It was in May. Mr. Farmer had bought an interest in a business out West, and was going out to stay a year. I was packing his clothes. As I folded and pressed down the heavy garments for winter wear, my heart almost burst with the thought of the long months that must drag themselves away before his return. I fought the tears back as well as I could, with little hope of hiding them from my untimely visitor. Mr. Farmer came in and sat down beside me. He tried to be cheerful but anyone could see that the effort was a failure. He had never staid away from home a whole week since we were married, and the idea of a year's absence was dreadful to me. I particularly did not want Mrs. Jones at that moment; but when one didn't want her she was sure to step in. I saw a very knowing look on her face as she went out, but my mind was so occupied with other things that I thought no more about it.

We never discussed our family affairs before Mrs. Jones, hence we said very little while she remained. I expected Mr. Farmer to leave that evening, but he missed the train—on purpose I think—and started the next morning, which was Tuesday. I looked over a railroad map and followed him on his journey, counting the hours till he reached his destination, then counting the hours for a letter to come. On Saturday evening, or Monday at farthest, I should hear from him. Every day I dreaded the announced entrance of Mrs. Jones, but she mercifully stayed away—the only merciful thing I ever knew her to do.

Saturday came, but no letter. Ted went to the office three times, and as night drew near I grew desperately anxious and went to the last mail myself, forgetting that it came from the East. After losing all hope for that day I put the children to bed and sat down to make excuses for the non-arrival of the letter, which I felt sure was on the road.

Mrs. Jones walked in, and her ringing voice broke my soliloqny into fragments. I was so lonely that I was glad of anyone's company, while I felt too miserable to entertain her, and she only harrowed my misery by ill-chosen words of consolation.

Sunday was fair and warm. I was stupid from loneliness and loss of sleep. The children were bright as usual, although their merriment was subdued. Ted was nine years old and Bertha seven. They put on their clothes and helped each other with much tenderness, a thing they were never known to do before without help. I looked them over, added a few touches, and we were ready for church.

Commonly we had quite a stir on Sunday morning. The dinner had to be just right, all the rooms in perfect order, the children dressed while they ran from Mr. Farmer to me and back again, calling for one article after another. Then there was generally considerable laughing and story telling, to keep them from soiling their clothes while I made my toilet. This morning everything was hushed as if some heavy grief had fallen on the house. I remember now that I didn't even see what there was for dinner, and I told the girl that she need not sweep the floors as we wouldn't care on Sunday.

"Goin' to church, air ye? That's right. There's no use mopin', it won't do no good. Jest hold your head up and go right along the same as if nothin' had happened." The voice startled me, and I had just recognized Mrs. Jones' head at the door when she withdrew it, closed the door and walked on towards the church.

When we started to church I saw several neighbors peeping out at us. On the faces of the best I saw an expression of kindly sympathy that did my lonely heart good, while others showed a feeling of prying curiosity. The children walked on as usual, hand in hand. I followed alone. Mrs. Jones' last remarks at the door and the curious looks of the neighbors impressed me strangely. I had given way to unnecessary melancholy, and my highly sensitive nature was, just then, ready to magnify a mole hill into a mountain. I decided that there was an insinuation hidden beneath those words and looks, but what it meant I could not guess.

At the church a few women looked at me while they whispered together in a way that made me know they were speaking of me. A few men seemed to look at me with more interest than usual, but I discovered neither pity nor contempt in the look. Some pressed my hand more warmly than usual, some more coldly. There was a depth of sympathy in the tones of some that seemed more than the situation demanded, there was a curl on the lips of others that I knew was without cause. I lost the service in trying to solve it all.

The children chatted on the way home, while I studied the mystery. It must mean harm to Mr. Farmer, for there was nothing wrong at home. Had he violated any law or done any ungentlemanly or disgraceful deed? I knew he had done nothing wrong intentionally. Why had none of the neighbors except Mrs. Jones been in the house since he left? I had seen good motherly Mrs. Dalton at church. I decided to go to her next day and ask her to tell me the whole truth. Mr. Farmer often said: "Sleep on a plan at least one night before carrying it out; three nights would be still better."

I had no appetite and the children seemed awed by papa's vacant place. It was the first time we had gone to church without him and returned to dinner alone; without his merry chat, his bright face, his review of the sermon, and his afternoon play with the children.

We went to a bed-room to dress. Mr. Farmer always insisted on us putting on something comfortable after walking from church. He said it was healthful and a good habit to cultivate; besides, he added, laughingly, our good clothes needed rest, too. I saw the plea for economy, but the children never took the hint. I put on a wrapper and threw my clothes on the bed without brushing. The children took pattern after my indifference and left theirs on the floor and chairs. I closed the door on the scene, feeling that I had no one now to appreciate neatness, anyway.

The afternoon dragged slowly away. I was too much bewildered by my situation to read or connect my thoughts. The children seemed to know that something more than loneliness affected me, so they left me to myself. They looked over their picture books, had their doll meeting and took a nap, kindly forbearing to ask me to tell stories or preach the dolls a sermon on good behavior, as their papa often did.

About sunset I sat on the veranda and gave myself up to evil forebodings. Somehow I had given up the hope of a letter. I knew there was something wrong, but was utterly helpless. I could not deny a charge until it was made. I thought I should go mad in the awful uncertainty, and longed for Monday to come so I could see Mrs. Dalton and learn the truth. Ted paced up and down the veranda in manly style, trying to take as long steps as papa. Bertha acted as judge and stoutly declared that he lacked three planks of reaching far enough. Their chatter was like a distant din in my ears.

All at once Ted gave a startling yell. He had reached the end of the veranda facing down the street, and was jumping up and down like a little savage in a war dance. I thought a hornet had stung him, and was wondering whether to try to make him tell where it stung him or wait till the fit had passed off, when Bertha caught the infection, and began to spring about like she was mad. I looked about for the hornet but could see none. All this time I had not moved, for my understanding of the case was not clear, and I felt dazed by my sudden awakening from my miserable dreaming.

Ted soon found his voice and cried lustily: "Yonder comes papa! Yonder comes papa!" Bertha flew out to the gate; I looked down the street but saw no one.

"No, it isn't papa, I guess," I said, trembling all over with hope in spite of reason.

"Yes it is, too. I seen him get off the train at the depot," said a voice from the street. It was Mrs. Jones who had rushed on before him with the news—it was good news once, at least.

Sure enough, there came the familiar form right into our own gate. He had sold out the next morning after reaching his destination and started home at once. Again the clothes were put away neatly brushed, the rooms made tidy, and the dinners jealously guarded. I did not mention the cloud of mystery that had hovered over me during those awful days, for with those strong and loving arms about me my courage returned, and I felt able to meet any trial or wait any time for an explanation. After Mrs. Jones left the place for parts unknown the neighbors told me that she had circulated the report that Mr. Farmer was never coming bdck. She had seen me packing his summer and winter clothing, had noticed that we did not talk of his leaving in her presence, and was sure from our looks that something was wrong. We only laughed at the fertile mind of "He Jones' wife," and wish her well for the interest she took in our affairs.—*Woman's Work.*

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject. "The Sunshine of Religion."

TEXT: "*Her ways are ways of pleasantness.*"—Proverbs iii., 17.

You have all heard of God's only begotten Son. Have you heard of God's daughter? She was born in heaven. She came down over the hills of our world. She had queenly step. On her brow was celestial radiance. Her voice was music. Her name is Religion. My text introduces her. "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

But what is religion? The fact is that theological study has had a different effect upon me from the effect sometimes produced. Every year I tear out another leaf from my theology until I have only three or four leaves left—in other words, a very brief and plain statement of Christain belief.

An aged Christian minister said: "When I was a young man, I knew everything; when I got to be thirty-five years of age, in my ministry I had only a hundred doctrines of religion; when I got to be forty years of age, I had only fifty doctrines of religion; when I got to be sixty years of age, I had only ten doctrines of religion, and now I am dying at seventy-five years of age, and there is only one thing I know, and that is that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." And so I have noticed in the study of God's word and in my contemplation of the character of God and of the eternal world that it is necessary for me to drop this part of my belief and that part of my belief as being nonessential, while I cling to the one great doctrine that man is a sinner, and Christ is his Almighty and Divine Saviour.

Now I take these three or four leaves of my theology, and I find that, in the first place, and dominant above all others, is the sunshine of religion. When I go into a room I have a passion for throwing open all the shutters. That is what I want to do this morning. We are apt to throw so much of the sepulchral into our religion and to close the shutters and to pull down the blinds that it is only through here and there a crevice that the light streams. The religion of the Lord Jesus Christ is a religion of joy indescribable and unutterable. Wherever I can find a bell I mean to ring it.

If there are any in this house this morning who are disposed to hold on to their melancholy and gloom, let them now depart this service before the fairest and the brightest and the most radiant being of all the universe comes in. God's Son has left our world, but God's daugher is here. Give her room. Hail, princess of heaven! Hail, daughter of the Lord God Almighty! Come in and make this house thy throneroom.

In setting forth this idea the dominant theory of religion is one of sunshine. I hardly know where to begin, for there are so many thoughts that rush upon my soul. A mother saw her little child seated on the floor in the sunshine and with a spoon in her hand. She said, "My darling, what are you doing there?" "Oh" replied the child, "I'm getting a spoonful of this sunshine." Would God that to-day I might present you with a gleaming chalice of this glorious, everlasting Gospel sunshine!

First of all, I find a great deal of sunshine in Christian society.

I do not know of anything more doleful than the companionship of the mere funmakers of the world—the Thomas Hoods, the Charles Lambs, the Charles Matthews of the world—the men whose entire business it is to make sport. They make others laugh, but if you will examine their autobiography or biography you will find that down in their soul there was a terrific disquietude. Laughter is no sign of happiness. The maniac laughs. The hyena laughs. The loon among the Adirondacks laugh. The drunkard, dashing his decanter against the wall, laughs.

There is a terrible reaction from all sinful amusement and sinful merriment. Such men are cross the next day. They snap at you on exchange, or they pass you, not recognizing you. Long ago I quit mere worldly society for the reason it was so dull, so inane and so stupid. My nature is voracious of joy. I must have it.

I always walk on the sunny side of the street, and for that reason I have crossed over into Christian society. I like their mode of repartee better; I like their style of amusement better. They live longer. Christian people, I sometimes notice, live on when by all natural law they ought to have died. I have known persons who have continued in their existence when the doctor said they ought to have been dead ten years. Every day of their existence was a defiance of the laws of anatomy and physiology, but they had this supernatural vivacity of the Gospel in their soul, and that kept them alive.

Put ten or twelve Christian people in a room for Christian conversation, and you will from 8 to 10 o'clock hear more resounding glee, see more bright strokes of wit, and find more thought and profound satisfaction than in any merely worldly party. Now, when I say a "worldly party" I mean that to which you are invited, because under all the circumstances of the case it is the best for you to be invited, and to which you go because under all circumstances of the case it is better that you go, and leaving the shawls on the second floor you go to the parlor to give formal salutation to the host and the hostess, and then move around spending the whole evening in the discussion of the weather, and in apology for treading on long trails, and in effort to keep the corners of the mouth up to the sign of pleasure, and going around with an idiotic he-he about nothing, until the collation is served, and then after the collation is served going back again into the parlor to resume the weather, and then at the close going at a very late hour to the host and hostess and assuring them that you have had a most delightful evening, and then passing down off the front steps, the slam of the door the only satisfaction of the evening.

Oh, young man, come from the country to spend your days in city life, where are you going to spend your evenings? Let me tell you, while there are many places of innocent worldly amusement, it is most wise for you to throw your body, mind and soul into Christian society. Come to me at the close of five years and tell me what has been the result of this advice. Bring with you the young man who refused to take the advice and who went into sinful amusement. He will come dissipated, shabby in apparel, and disposed to look any one in the eyes, moral character eighty-five per cent. off. You will come with principle settled, countenance frank, habits good, soul saved and all the inhabitants of heaven, from the lowest angel up to the archangel and clear past him to the Lord God Almighty, your coadjutors.

This is not the advice of a misanthrope. There is no man in the house to whom the world is brighter than it is to me. It is not the advice of a dyspeptic—my digestion is perfect; it is not the advice of a man who cannot understand a joke or who prefers a funeral; it is not the advice of a wornout man, but the advice of a man who can see this world in all its brightness, and, considering myself competent in judging what is good cheer, I tell the multitudes of young men in this house this morning that there is nothing in worldly associations so grand and so beautiful and so exhilarant as in Christian society.

I know there is a great deal of talk about the self denials of the Christian. I have to tell you that where the Christian has one self denial the man of the world has a thousand self denials. The Christian is not commanded to surrender anything that is worth keeping. But what does a man deny himself who denies himself the religion of Christ. He denies himself pardon of sin; he denies himself peace of conscience; he denies himself the joy of the Holy Ghost; he denies himself a comfortable death pillow; he denies himself the glories of heaven. Do not talk to me about the self denials of the Christian life! Where there is one in the Christian life there are a thousand in the life of the world. "Her ways are ways of pleasantness."

Again, I find a great deal of religious sunshine in Christian and divine explanation. To a great many people life is an inexplicable tangle. Things turn out differently from what was supposed. There is a useless woman in perfect health. There is an industrious and consecrated woman a complete invalid. Explain that. There is a bad man with $30,000 of income. There is a good man with $800 of income. Why is that? There is a foe of society who lives on, doing all the the damage he can, to seventy-five years of age, and here is a Christian father, faithful in every department of life, at thirty-five years taken away by death, his family left helpless. Explain that. Oh, there is no sentence that oftener drops from your lips than this: "I cannot understand it. I cannot understand it."

Well, now, religion comes in just at that point with its illumination and its explanation. There is a business man who has lost his entire fortune. The week before he lost his fortune there were twenty carriages that stopped at the door of his mansion. The week after he lost his fortune all the carriages you count on one finger. The week before financial trouble began people all took off their hats to him as he passed down the street. The week his financial prospects were under discussion people just touched their hats without anywise bending the rim. The week that he was pronounced insolvent people just jolted their heads as they passed, not tipping their hats at all, and the week the sheriff sold him out all his friends were looking in the store windows as they went down past him.

Now, while the world goes away from a man when he is in financial distress, the religion of Christ comes to him and says: "You are sick and your sickness is to be moral purification; you are bereaved; God wanted in some way to take your family to heaven, and He must begin somewhere, and so He took the one that was most beautiful and was most ready to go." I do not say that religion explains everything in this life, but I do say it lays down certain principles which are grandly consolatory. You know business men often telegraph in ciphers. The merchant in San Francisco telegraphs to the merchant in New York certain information in ciphers which no other man in that line of business can understand, but the merchant in San Francisco has the key to the cipher, and the merchant in New York has the key to the cipher, and on that information transmitted there are enterprises involving hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Now the providences of life sometimes seem to be a senseless rigmarole, a mysterious cipher, but God has a key to that cipher, and the Christian a key to that cipher, and, though he may hardly be able to spell out the meaning, he gets enough of the meaning to understand that it is for the best. Now is there not sunshine in that? Is there not pleasure in that? Far beyond laughter, it is nearer the fountain of tears than boisterous demonstration. Have you never cried for joy? There are tears which are eternal rapture in distillation.

There are hundreds of people in this house who are walking day by day in the sublime satisfaction that all is for the best, all things working together for good for their soul. How a man can get along through this life without the explanation is to me a mystery. What! is that child gone forever? Are you never to get it back? Is your property gone forever? Is your soul to be bruised and to be tried forever? Have you no explanation, no Christian explanation, and yet not a maniac? But when you have the religion of Jesus Christ in your soul, it explains everything so far as it is best for you to understand. You look off in life, and your soul is full of thanksgiving to God that you are so much better off than you might be.

A man passed down the street without any shoes and said: "I have no shoes. Isn't it a hardship that I have no shoes? Other people have shoes; no shoes, no shoes," until he saw a man who had no feet. Then he learned a lesson. You ought to thank God for what He does, instead of grumbling for what He does not. God arranges all the weather in this world—the spiritual weather, the moral weather as well as the natural weather. "What kind of weather will it be to-day?" said some one to a farmer. The farmer replied, "It will be such weather as I like." "What do you mean by that," asked the other. "Well," said the farmer, "it will be such weather as pleases the Lord, and what pleases the Lord pleases me."

Oh, the sunshine! the sunshine of Christian explanation! Here is some one bending over the grave of the dead. What is going to be the consolation? The flowers you strew upon the tomb? Oh, no! The services read at the grave? On, no. The chief consolation on that grave is what falls from the throne of God. Sunshine, glorious sunshine. Resurrection sunshine.

Again, I find a great deal of the sunshine of this Bible and of our religion in the climacteric joys that are to come. A man who gets up and goes out from a concert right after the opening voluntary has been played, and before the prima donna sings, or before the orchestra begins, has a better idea of that concert than that man has who supposes that the chief joys of religion are in this world. We here have only the first note of the eternal orchestra. We shall in that world have the joy of discovery. We will in five minutes catch up with the astronomers, the geologists, the scientists, the philosophers of all ages, who so far surpassed us in this world. We can afford to adjourn astronomy and geology and many of the sciences to the next world, because we shall there have better apparatus and better opportunity.

I must study these sciences so far as to help me in my work, but beyond that I must give myself to saving my own soul and saving the souls of others, knowing that in one flash of eternity we will catch it all. Oh, what an observatory in which to study astronomy heaven will be, not by power of telescope, but by supernatural vision; and if there be something doubtful 10,000,000 miles away, by one stroke of the wing you are there, by another stroke of the wing you are back again, and all in less time than I tell you, catching it all in one flash of eternity.

And geology! What a place that will be to study geology, when the world is being picked to pieces as easily as a schoolgirl in botanical lessons pulls the leaf from the corolla! What a place to study architecture, amid the thrones and the palaces and the cathedrals—St. Mark's and St. Paul's rookeries in comparison.

Sometimes you wish you could make the tour of the whole earth, going around as others have gone, but you have not the time; you have not the means. You will make that tour yet during one musical pause in the eternal anthem. I say these things for the comfort of those people who are abridged in their opportunities—those people to whom life is a humdrum, who toil and work, and toil and work, and aspire after knowledge, but have no time to get it, and say: "If I had the opportunities which other people have, how I would fill my mind and soul with grand thoughts!" Be not discouraged, my friends. You are going to the university yet. Death will only matriculate you into the royal college of the universe.

What a sublime thing it was that Dr. Thornwell, of South Carolina, uttered in his last dying moments! As he looked up he said, "It opens; it expands; it expands." Or as Mr. Toplady, the author of "Rock of Ages," in his last moment, or during his last hours, looked up and said, as though he saw something supernatural, "Light!" and then as he came on nearer the dying moment, his countenance more luminous, he cried, "Light!" and at the very moment of his departure lifted both hands, something supernatural in his countenance as he cried, "Light!" Only another name for sunshine.

Besides that we shall have all the pleasures of association. We will go right up in the front of God without any fright. All our sins gone, there will be nothing to be frightened about. There our old Christian friends will troop around us. Just as now one of your sick friends goes away to Florida, the land of flowers, or to the south of France, and you do not see him for a long while, and after a while you meet him, and the hollows under the eyes are all filled, and the appetite has come back, and the crutch has been thrown away, and he is so changed you hardly know him. You say, "Why, I never saw you look so well." He says: "I couldn't help but be well. I have been sailing these rivers and climbing these mountains, and that's how I got this elasticity. I never was so well."

Oh, my friends, your departed loved ones are only away for their health in a better climate, and when you meet them they will be so changed you will hardly know them—they will be so very much changed, and after awhile, when you are assured that they are your friends, your departed friends, you will say: "Why, where is that cough? Where is that paralysis? Where is that pneumonia? Where is that consumption?" And he will say: "Oh, I am entirely well! There are no sick ones in this country. I have been ranging these hills, and hence this elasticity. I have been here now twenty years, and not one sick one have I seen—we are all well in this climate."

And then I stand at the gate of the celestial city to see the procession come out, and I see a long procession of little children with their arms full of flowers, and then I see a procession of kings and priests moving in celestial pageantry—a long procession, but no black tasseled vehicle, no mourning group, and I say "How strange it is! Where is your Greenwood? where is your Laurel Hill? where is your Westminster Abbey?" And they shall cry, "There are no graves here."

And then listen for the tolling of the old belfries of heaven, the old belfries of eternity. I listen to hear them toll for the dead, but they toll not for the dead. They only strike up a silvery chime, tower to tower, east gate to west gate, as they ring out, "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

Oh, unglove your hand and give it to me in congratulation on that scene! I feel as if I would shout. I will shout hallelulah! Dear Lord, forgive me that I ever complained about anything. If all this is before us, who cares for anything but God and heaven and eternal brotherhood? Take the crape off the doorbell. Your loved ones are only away for their health in a land ambrosial. Come, Lowell Mason; come, Isaac Watts, and give us your best hymn about joy celestial.

What is the use of postponing our heaven any longer? Let it begin now, and whosoever hath a harp let her thrum it, and whosoever hath a trumpet let him blow it, and whosoever hath an organ let him give us a full diapason. They crowd down the air, spirits blessed, moving in cavalcade of triumph. Their chariot wheels whirl in the Sabbath sunlight. They come. Halt, armies of God! Halt until we are ready to join the battalion of pleasures that never die.

Oh, my friends, it would take a sermon as long as eternity to tell the joys that are coming to us. I just set open the sunshiny door. Come in, all ye disciples of the world who have found the world a mockery. Come in, all ye disciples of the dance, and see the bounding feet of this heavenly gladness. Come in, ye disciples of worldly amusement, and see the stage where kings are the actors, and burning worlds the footlights, and thrones the spectacular.

Arise, ye dead in sin, for this is the morning of resurrection. The joys of heaven submerge our soul. I pull out the trumpet stop. In thy presence there is a fullness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures forevermore.

Blessed are the saints beloved of God;
Washed are their robes in Jesus's blood;
Brighter than angels, lo! they shine,
Their glories splendid and sublime.

My soul anticipates the day,
Would stretch her wing and soar away
To aid the song, the palm to bear,
And bow the chief of sinners there.

Oh, the sunshine, the glorious sunshine, the everlasting sunshine!

SPAIN AT THE FAIR.

The Infanta Eulalia and Husband to Represent the Queen Regent.

The Queen Regent of Spain will be represented at the Chicago Columbian Exposition by the Infanta Eulalia and her husband, Prince Antoine. The Cabinet has sanctioned their visit to the World's Fair as representatives of Queen Regent Christina.

It was at first thought that the Infanta Isabella would represent the Queen Regent at the Fair, and, in fact, she made a provisional promise to do so. Subsequently, however, she withdrew the promise on the ground that her civil list was not large enough to permit her to incur the heavy expense attendant upon such a visit. The Infanta Eulalia, who has now been selected to represent Queen Regent Christina, was born February 12, 1864, and is therefore nearly twenty-nine years of age. She was married to Prince Antoine, son of Prince Antoine d'Orleans, Duke of Montpensier, February 28, 1886. The Infanta Eulalia is the youngest sister of the late King Alfonso.

DIRECTOR GENERAL DAVIS, of the World's Fair, says that of 8,004,813 square feet of space only 214,476 remain to be assigned to exhibitors. Foreign countries have received 1,419,517, and Americans, 1,787,283. Besides the 214,476 square unassigned 211,465 have been reserved for restaurants and other concessions. A total of nearly $9,000,000 has been appropriated by the Nations of the world and the various States for exhibits.

ONE year from January 30th, next, the last telephone patent expires. The Blake transmitter patent has already run out, and Bell's patent expires March 7, next.

Horseflesh For Food.

In Europe, where the horse is every year more used as human food, the animals are not allowed to become a mass of skin and jagged bones, as old horses often do here. They are fattened, and even an old horse can be made quite fat if given succulent food mixed with ground grain. It is no more difficult to fatten an old horse than it is to fatten an old cow.—Boston Cultivator.

An Expert's Opinion.

Our readers have doubtless noticed the numerous discussions by the scientists and hygienists as to the relative value of the various baking powders. A careful sifting of the evidence leaves no doubt as to the superiority of the Royal Baking Powder in purity, wholesomeness and strength, from a scientific standpoint. An opinion, however, that will have perhaps greater influence with our practical housekeepers, is that given by Marion Harland, the well known and popular writer, upon matters pertaining to the science of domestic economy, of housekeeping, and of home cooking. In a letter published in the Philadelphia Ladies' Home Journal, this writer says:

"I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market, so far as I have any experience in the use of such compounds. Since the introduction of it into my kitchen I have used no other in making biscuits, cakes, etc., and have entirely discarded for such purposes the home-made combination of one-third soda, two-thirds cream of tartar.

"Every box has been in perfect condition when it came into my hands, and the contents have given complete satisfaction. It is an act of simple justice, and also a pleasure, to recommend it unqualifiedly to American housewives. MARION HARLAND."

Repulsive Alaskan Customs.

"The natives of Southeastern Alaska," said ex-Governor A. P. Swineford, of Alaska, to the Star representative, "are rapidly falling into the customs of Americans, particularly as to their dress, some of the better class of natives dressing even better than the American residents. It was formerly the custom in Southeastern Alaska for the women to wear a 'labret' or short piece of bone or steel in their lower lip by way of ornament. Now one observes it only among the old women. Along the Bering Sea the men thus puncture their lips. They begin with a small piece of steel or bone no larger than a needle and gradually increase the size until it measures nearly an inch in diameter. The bigger the 'labret' the more pleased and important feels the native. Men and women alike plaster their faces with a thick coating of black paste obtained from grinding a sort of soft rock. They say it keeps the features warm in winter and protects them in summer from the attacks of insects and troublesome flies. As a race the people are under size and not personally attractive, though at Sitka one may see some splendid specimens of muscular development among the men, while some of the young women are good looking. There are now four newspapers published in the Territory and it is progressing satisfactorily. My stay there was very pleasant and I made many warm friends."—Washington Star.

Horticulture at the World's Fair.

Chief Samuels values plants at present on hand at the World's Fair grounds in Chicago at $200,000, and he is credited with declaring that the collection of large decorative plants has not its equal in the United States. The giant ferns from Japan and Australia, grouped in the center of the rotunda, have developed their fronds, increasing rapidly in circumference. The rotunda contains also a number of Japanese maples, a pine 200 years old, cinnamon trees, etc. This exhibit is rapidly increased by new consignments arriving almost daily.

In the greenhouse are nearly four thousand primroses grown from seed sent from Italy, Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States. Of pansies Germany and France have made special exhibits, also Belgium and Holland. Another green house division contains thousands of Persian violets and South American orchids; among the latter are rare cow's horn from Costa Rica. In connection with the horticultural exhibit 40,000 hardy roses have been planted on the wooded island and 40,000 more of tender varieties are promised for next summer.—New York World.

"The Help Yourself Hotel."

American ingenuity and enterprise have invaded the staid old town of Frankfort on the Main, Germany. A syndicate has purchased several lots opposite the chief railway depot with the intention of building a large hotel, which will be conducted on a unique plan. There will be 106 compartments, all equally large and furnished in the same style. An excellent name for it would be "The Help Yourself Hotel." Each guest will be required to attend to his wants in person, thus doing away with fee hungry servants, waiters and others of their ilk. As the hotel is intended for the benefit of those who are not blessed with financial plethora the guests will have to brush their own clothes and shoes in a spacious courtyard, or, if they so prefer, they may have it done for them by paying the small sum of ten pfennigs. On the ground floor will be a restaurant containing one large circular table, tea, coffee or chocolate with cake obtained for less than fifteen cents. The hotel is now in process of construction and will soon be ready for [illegible]. New York Press.

Why They Are Speckled.

Charley Wilcox was in the burg the other day exercising his team of speckled colts. The way the animals happened to be speckled happened in this way:

While their mother was at Hat Creek drinking, one day, she was seized by the lip by a trout weighing at least twenty pounds. The fish had to be killed with an ax before it would release its hold and when the twin colts were born they were speckled like trout. They are an extra fine team and are peculiarly fond of water.—Burney Valley (Cal.) Bulletin.

The output of the Minneapolis flour mills for 1892 will exceed 9,750,000 bushels, against 7,878,000 bushels for 1891.

The Languedoc Ship Canal, in France, by a short passage of 148 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2000 miles by the Straits of Gibraltar.

Catarrh Can't Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Cleanliness, exercise and diet are the cardinal virtues of good health. Take care of the first two and if you know what and how to eat you need never be ill. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, overcomes the results of wrong living.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT should not be neglected. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy and give prompt relief. 25 cents a box.

Mrs. Ogden Snyder
Albany, N. Y.

"I Owe My Life to Hood's Sarsaparilla"

"Words are powerless to express the gratitude I feel toward Hood's Sarsaparilla, for under God, I *feel* and *know* that to this medicine I ***owe my life.*** Twelve years ago I began to bloat, followed by nausea at the stomach, and later with ***swellings of the limbs,*** accompanied by severe pain. This gradually grew worse until three years ago. Physicians told me the trouble was

Caused by a Tumor

For several months I had been unable to retain any food of a solid nature. I was greatly emaciated, had ***frequent hemorrhages,*** and was satisfied the doctors were right in saying my ***life was nearly over.*** One day a friend suggested that I try Hood's Sarsaparilla; I did so, and for 3 or 4 days I was sicker than ever, but I kept on and gradually began to feel better.

I Began to Feel Hungry

Could, after a time, retain solid food, increased in weight, the saffron hue left my skin, the bloating subsided, and I felt better all over. For the past two years my health has been

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

quite good, and I have been able all the time to do the housework for my family." MRS. OGDEN SNYDER, No. 10 Judson St., Albany, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

TO YOUNG MEN.

Splendid opportunity to learn a business that will give steady employment and a salary of $1000 a year Send 2c. stamp for circular, containing full information. Address Geo. H. Lawrence, 53 E. 10th, N. Y. City.

A remedy which, if used by Wives about to experience the painful ordeal attendant upon Child-birth, proves an infallible specific for, and obviates the tortures of confinement, lessening the dangers thereof to both mother and child. Sold by all druggists. Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle, charges prepaid.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

COLLIERS PERISH.

A Fearful Explosion in an Austrian Mine.

More Than Four Score Crushed and Suffocated.

Eighty miners were killed and scores were injured by an explosion at the Fortschritt (Austria) mine, a few mornings ago, when the shifts were changing. A cage full of miners had been lowered half way down the shaft when the ground trembled and a rumbling report was heard, and the cable attached to the cage gave such a lurch that the lowering machinery broke.

A rush of air and dust from the pit's mouth, the sounds of crashing timbers, and the cries of the men in the cage gave warning to the men above of the extent of the disaster. Help was summoned, the machinery was repaired after a delay of half an hour, and the cage was raised.

Ten of the occupants had been killed instantly by the shock, ten had suffered fatal fractures, five who had broken limbs and internal injuries will live. They had been half suffocated by the gas rising in the shaft, and said that no man could live below.

An hour later the superintendent of the mine and five miners from the night shift went down in the cage. They were unable to go more than a hundred yards from the shaft into the gallery, but they found fourteen dead bodies.

Of the fifty men who were waiting for the cage ten had been killed and forty had been partially crushed by falling timbers or half suffocated by the foul air. A short distance from the shaft the superintendent found four bodies which had been crushed beyond recognition by a falling beam.

The bodies and the injured were taken to the top, where the whole mining settlement had gathered to watch the work of rescue. The men who had been brought up from the bottom said that a few minutes after the explosions they had heard cries and groans from the mouth of a gallery about 300 yards from the shaft.

There was heavy timber work at this place, and they believed that the men in the gallery had been imprisoned by the fallen beams. They believed that some forty men had been at work there. Shortly before the cage came down, they said, the cries ceased. Another rescue party went down at once, and, after three men had been carried back to the shaft unconscious, penetrated to the entrance to the gallery.

The entrance was completely blocked by the wrecked woodwork. The rescue party could see dead bodies on the other side of the timbers, but were unable to get at them, and returned to the top empty handed. It was then believed that all the men in the gallery were suffocated or killed by the shock.

Twelve miners, who worked in the extreme interior of the mine on the night shift and had not started for the shaft so soon as their companions, were also believed to be dead.

JUSTICE LAMAR.

He Passes Away at the Home of a Friend in Macon, Ga.

JUSTICE L. Q. C. LAMAR.

Justice Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar died at Macon, Ga., at 8:50 o'clock a few evenings ago. The death was su iden in the extreme, for although he had been ailing for some time, Justice Lamar appeared to be gradually gaining in health.

He went from Washington to Macon about a month before, and had been visiting at the residence of W. H. Virgin, in Vineville, a suburb of that city.

During the afternoon at about 3 o'clock Justice Lamar took his overcoat, intending to go to the city, but was met at the door by a friend, Dr. Llewellyn, with whom he returned to the sitting room. At that time, and during all the afternoon he was in good spirits, and at dinner at 6:50 in the evening he seemed to have a good appetite. Dr. Llewellyn left the house about 8 o'clock, and a few minutes later the Justice was seized with violent pains in the heart, and died at the hour mentioned.

Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar was born in Putnam County, Ga., September 1, 1825. He was graduated from the Emory College in Georgia in 1845, and was admitted to the bar in Macon in 1847. In 1849 he held the place of adjunct professor of mathematics in the University of Mississippi. He was elected to the Georgia Legislature in 1853 and 1854. Then he returned to Mississippi, and in 1857 was elected to Congress. He was re-elected in 1859, and resigned to take his seat in the Secession Convention of his State. Later he entered the Confederate Army as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Nineteenth Mississippi Regiment. He resigned from active service on account of ill health, and was sent as Commissioner to Russia. He did not get there until 1863, when his services were useless. At the close of the war he resumed teaching in the University of Mississippi. He was elected to Congress again in 1872. Re-elected in 1874, and in 1876 was chosen United States Senator. On March 5th, 1885, he became Secretary of the Interior in President Cleveland's Cabinet.

President Cleveland appointed him to the Supreme Court bench in 1888. Just after entering Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet he was married for the second time, the bride being Mrs. Henrietta D. Holt, widow of W. S. Holt, of Macon, Ga. He lost his first wife while he was a member of the House. By her he had two children, a son and a daughter, both now married, and well known in Washington society.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Two persons in a sleighing party were killed and two severely injured on the Erie Railroad at Passaic, N. J.

THE New Jersey Legislature at Trenton took the final vote on United States Senator and ratified the selection of James Smith, Jr., of Essex, by the Democratic caucus.

THE nomination of Professor Simeon E. Baldwin to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors was rejected by the Connecticut House of Representatives.

IN her preliminary trials off Newport, R. I., the practice ship Bancroft exceeded her speed requirements two knots an hour.

THE steamer Bancroft, intended for the Naval Academy practice ship if accepted by the Government, had her final and official trial near Newport, R. I. She made a fine showing and will yield the builders a bonus of $45,000.

"JOE" DONOGHUE, of Newburg, N. Y., won the 100-mile skating match at Stamford, Conn., in 7:11:38 1-5. He broke every record above the sixteen-mile one.

THE funeral of Bishop Phillips Brooks was held in Trinity Church, Boston, Mass.; the burial was in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

A BOOKKEEPER employed by the Royal Insurance Company, New York City, was arrested for forging a certified check for $80,000.

AN exploding kerosene lamp in Brooklyn, N. Y., burned three persons fatally and a fourth dangerously.

South and West.

THE annual convention of the National Farmers' Alliance opened in Chicago; only three States were represented.

AT his farm on Little Muskingum Creek, four miles east of Marietta, Ohio, John Nicholas Haas killed his wife and then made away with himself. Haas was an old man, fully seventy-five years of age, and his murdered wife was his third one.

WILLIAM M. STEWART was re-elected to the United States Senate by the Nevada Legislature at Carson. He was the Silver party candidate and received a unanimous vote.

AN oil stove exploded at Baltimore, Md., while Mrs. Owen Rice was preparing supper. Her two children, a boy of seven and a girl of four, were playing near by and their clothing became ignited. The mother tried to rescue them, and all three were burned to death.

PADERNAL PEAK, situated in the wilds of Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, is now in a violent state of eruption.

THE sawmill of G. W. Favors & Co., near Columbus, Ga., was destroyed by the explosion of the boiler of the engine. Two men were killed and three fatally hurt.

OUT of respect to the memory of Rutherford B. Hayes a gun was fired at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., from sunrise to sunset at half-hour intervals.

THE German building at the World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., was dedicated.

THE funeral ceremonies over Associate Justice L. Q. C. Lamar were held at the Opera House, Macon, Ga., and eulogies were delivered by some of the most prominent members of the Georgia Bar. Chief Justice Fuller and the Associate Justices were present at the services.

Washington.

WHEN the United States Supreme Court met a chair heavily draped in mourning, again told the story that there had passed away one of its members. Chief Justice Fuller announced Mr. Justice Lamar's death in a few words. The court crier at once declared the court adjourned. The Justices, with a few exceptions, will attend the funeral of Mr. Lamar.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER is sued an order calling attention to the fact that hereafter all special delivery stamps furnished by the department Postmasters will be light orange instead of dark blue as heretofore.

IN the United States Senate the credentials of Senators Gray, of Delaware, and Bate, of Tennessee, were presented and placed on file.

THE Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Elijah W. Halford to be Major and Paymaster in the United States Army.

COMMANDER HENRY L. JOHNSON has been dismissed from the United States Navy. He was tried before a general court martial on three charges, the principal one of which was in official language: "Through negligence, suffering a vessel of the navy to be run upon a rock and hazarded." The vessel was the Mohican.

THE nomination of Judge McComas was confirmed in executive session in the Senate.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOSTER sent to the Ways and Means Committee a statement of the condition of the Treasury, which shows that if the expenditures authorized by Congress have been made a deficit will be apparent.

THE Postoffice Appropriation bill, just introduced in the House, carries an appropriation of $83,869,357, an increase of $3,538,081 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The Postmaster-General asked for $85,203,243.

PRINCE CONTACUZENE, the new Minister from Russia to Washington, was presented to the President by the Secretary of State. The exchange of courtesies was in the English language, the Prince speaking it with fluency.

THE House Committee on Rules decided to report favorably a resolution for the investigation of the rumors of bribery in connection with the Panama Canal.

Foreign.

EGYPTIAN affairs have assumed such a threatening outlook that England has decided to increase her military force in that country and send three warships there.

A PASSENGER train on the railway from Wilna to Minsk, in Russia, ran into a freight train that had been stopped by a heavy snow bank. Fifteen persons were killed and thirty seriously injured.

YELLOW fever has broken out in Guayaquil, Ecuador.

PRINCESS MARGARET, sister of the Emperor of Germany, and Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse were married in the castle chapel in Berlin.

THE Italian Government has made a peremtory demand upon Brazil for satisfaction for outrages committed at Santos last summer.

AN express train ran through a gang of snow shovellers near Fuenfkirchen, Germany. Eight men were killed and two were injured.

THE Rothschild Vienna syndicate has borrowed $10,000,000 in gold in the United States for the use of Austria in introducing her currency reform.

LORD STANLEY opened the Canadian Dominion Parliament at Ottawa with a speech.

THE French Chamber of Deputies voted the Secret Service fund, 308 to 182, after determined attacks had been made on the Government; the vote is equivalent to a vote of confidence.

Engulfed in a Glacier.

By the friction of the lowermost portions of the glacier over its rocky bed, together with the rise in temperature in the milder belt below the snow line, vast caverns are melted. These caverns have been explored at the immense risk of the lives of the explorers, because the weight of the superincumbent may cause the collapse of the walls at any moment. In the year 1861 a couple on their bridal tour visited the Mer de Glace, and feeling, no doubt, that nothing in nature could interrupt such happiness as theirs, ventured into one of these caverns. They had barely entered the first arch, the husband supporting the young wife over the slippery surface of the floor, when there was a dull roar, a flash of broken ice-particles in the morning sun, and the poor lovers were entombed. Their bodies, clasped in each others arms, were found some two years later, at the foot of the glacier, in a perfect state of preservation. The young wife's face was lifted toward the bended face of her husband, with a touching expression of trust in his courage and strength to save her from the impending doom. Even the rough guides shed tears as they beheld this solemnly beautiful picture in death.—Demorest's Magazine.

What a Cup of Chocolate Can Do.

An enthusiastic lover of chocolate affirms that for those who wish to keep the imagination fresh and vigorous chocolate is the beverage of beverages. However copiously you have lunched a cup of chocolate immediately afterwards will produce digestion three hours after and prepare the way for a good dinner. It is recommended to every one who devotes to brain-work the hours he could pass in bed; to every wit who finds he has become suddenly dull; to all who find the air damp, the time long and the atmosphere insupportable; and, above all, to those who, tormented with a fixed idea, have lost their freedom of thought. —New York World.

Few "Kid" Gloves are Made of Kid.

Kid gloves are not made of kid; in fact, few of them are. The cheap ones are not kid and neither are the dearest ones. Ladies' gloves that cost under a dollar and a half or two dollars a pair are all made of lamb skin. It is likely that gloves paid for at a higher price than that will be of kid, but the very best and most expensive kid gloves are made of the skins of young colts.—New York Sun.

The Deadly Cancer.

The hope is entertained that science may yet be able to subdue the "flaming and deadly cancer." Recent study of cancer may not only indicate that it is an organic growth, but almost certainly proves that it is liable to the attack of another parasite. Better acquaintance with the relations of these parasites may possibly bring the long sought method of arresting cancer.—Detroit Free Press.

None But Royal

BAKING POWDER is absolutely pure. No other equals it, or approaches it in leavening strength, purity, or wholesomeness. (See U. S. Gov't Reports.) No other is made from cream of tartar specially refined for it and chemically pure. No other makes such light, sweet, finely-flavored, and wholesome food. No other will maintain its strength without loss until used, or will make bread or cake that will keep fresh so long, or that can be eaten hot with impunity, even by dyspeptics. No other is so economical.

The Baking Powders now being offered in this vicinity, with the statement that they are "as good as Royal," have been shown by the official analyses to be composed of alum and detrimental to health.

The official chemists of the United States and Canada, State analysts, municipal boards of health, and physicians indorse the great qualities of the Royal Baking Powder.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.
CURES AND PREVENTS
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,
DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY
That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.
A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.
There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.
BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

25 DOSES 25c
THE GREAT
COUGH CURE
SHILOH'S CURE.
25c 50c & $1.00
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

FREE Illustrated Publications, WITH MAPS, describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the FREE GOVERNMENT AND LOW PRICE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. LANDS
The best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to settlers. Mailed FREE. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com., N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

NYNU—5

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.
Cures Sick Headache

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

FRUIT TREES.
Largest and BEST Stock in United States. Planters and Dealers should get OUR PRICES before placing ORDERS. E. MOODY & SONS, LOCKPORT, N. Y.

GOITRE or Thick Neck Cure. By Mail, $1. J. N. KLEIN, Belleville, N. J.

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.
If anyone doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 60 days let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Magic Cyphilene is THE ONLY THING THAT WILL CURE PERMANENTLY. POSITIVE PROOF SEALED, FREE. COOK REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION

THE KIND THAT CURES

MRS. REV. A. J. DAY, No. Easton, N. Y.

SCROFULOUS ECZEMA
FOR 20 YEARS!

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.,
MESSRS:—My wife was born of parents predisposed to CONSUMPTION. Six of her brothers and sisters died of LUNG DISEASES. My wife's health was unusually good up to the age of about 40 years; at that time SCROFULOUS taint manifested itself in the form of ECZEMA on nearly all parts of the body; after a time it yielded to the remedies used, except on front of right shoulder where it has remained for 20 years with almost Constant Irritation and Itching. Since using

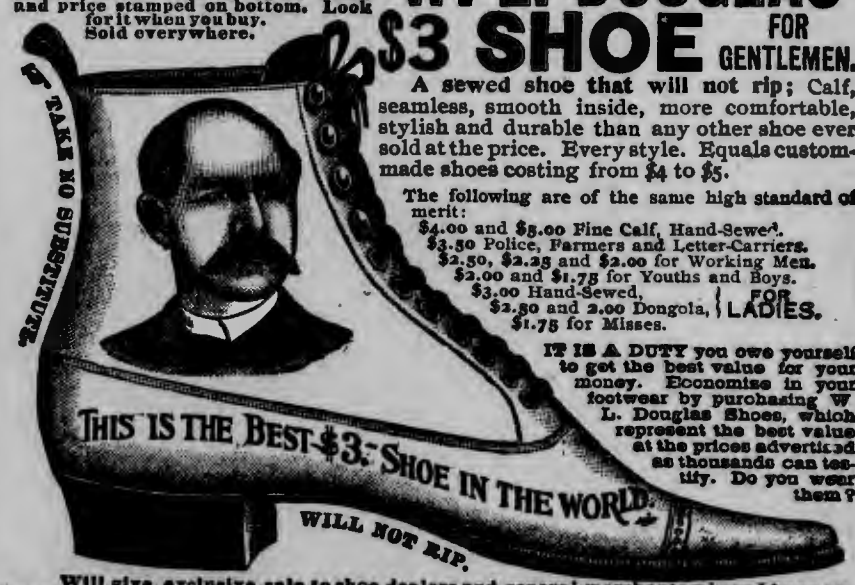
DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

a WEN on her head has broken and discharged until almost entirely gone. Habitual Costiveness also greatly relieved.
We have heretofore used a variety of remedies with but little result, but DANA'S SARSAPARILLA has proved so effectual in relieving my wife of ECZEMA and SCROFULA in the blood that I must say it is a grand combination of remedial agents, and that my wife's great improvement is due to its power and the blessing of a kind Providence upon is use.
I have taken one bottle myself and find it a Splendid Alterative.
Respectfully, REV. A. J. DAY, Pastor M. E. Church, No. Easton, N. Y.

Only one Sarsaparilla sold on the "NO BENEFIT—NO PAY" plan. Only one could stand the test, and that one is DANA'S.
REMEMBER THIS.
Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

BEWARE OF FRAUD.
Ask for, and insist upon having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy. Sold everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.
The following are of the same high standard of merit:
$4.00 and $5.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed.
$3.50 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.
$2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 for Working Men.
$2.00 and $1.75 for Youths and Boys.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed, $2.50 and 2.00 Dongola, $1.75 for Misses. FOR LADIES.
IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?



Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

The Pot Called the Kettle Black Because the Housewife Didn't Use
SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES . IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.. .50
THREE MONTHS,.. .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

REPRESENTATIVE NICKEL, of Philadelphia, has introduced a bill in the House at Harrisburg which provides that "on and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful to utter or accept a promissory note to which is attached a voluntary confession of judgment." It is not probable that the bill will become a law.

THE MONTH just closed will be remembered for the list of prominent men whose earthly existence closed in its clasp of thirty-one days. Among the number were Gen. B. F. Butler, Gen. Doubleday, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, Ex-President R. B. Hayes and James G. Blaine. Blaine was America's foremost statesman and a man whose name commanded respect and admiration wherever heard. He was an ideal American.

REPRESENTATIVE LYTLE, of this county, has introduced a bill in the House at Harrisburg which prepares the way for free text books. The title reads "An act to create a state board of public education, to compile matter, provide illustrated cuts, supplies and machinery, to print, bind and distribute text books for use in the public schools, to create a fund to liquidate expenses and to build or rent suitable structures in which to manufacture new text books."

A BILL has been introduced in the National Senate by Senator Walcott the purpose of which is to discontinue the sale of the Columbian stamps or "plasters" as the senator designates them. It is barely possible that speculators are back of the scheme, their desire being to buy up those already issued and hold them at a premium. This is a patriotic country and no good American ought to object to an extra long lick on the back of a postage stamp in this great Columbian year. Besides, the stamps are most æsthetic the government has ever issued.

THE Constitution is the fundamental law of the land and alterations or amendments to that law should not be made unless there be an urgent necessity for such change and even then it should not be made without mature and patriotic deliberation. Some people think that the present manner of electing senators, presidents and vice presidents is not the best. This may be so but good patriotic people accept the result without complaint. Grover Cleveland will take his seat March 4th as President of the United States although he lacked near 700,000 votes of a popular majority. No one thinks otherwise than that he is rightfully elected.

A bill has just passed the House providing for the election of Senators by popular vote. On this question the New York *Sun* has the following to say, which exactly expresses our views of the matter:

"This joint resolution will probably fail in the Senate, and it ought to fail there. The plan of electing Senators by direct vote was proposed in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, was carefully considered, and was rejected for good and sufficient reasons. James Madison had originally favored another plan of electing Senators, but after the present method had been adopted by the Convention, he wrote concerning it in the *Federalist*: 'It is recommended by the double advantage of favoring a select appointment and of giving to the State Governments such an agency in the formation of the Federal Government as must secure the authority of the former and may form a convenient link between the two systems.'

"The distinguishing feature of the American system is the combination in the Federal legislature of popular representation, in the House, and of representation, in the Senate, of the indestructible power and political equality of the States forming the Union. The proposed amendment in a great measure wipes out this distinction. Under its operation the Senator would be merely a Congressman with a longer term and a larger constituency than the member of the House. The practical division of every State into two Senatorial districts, each entitled to the nomination of the Senator to be elected by the vote at large, would inevitably follow. The change would be a long step toward centralization, and in that direction lie the greatest future perils of this republic.

"If every crank and every hasty reformer is allowed to work at will upon the Constitution of the United States, there will soon remain not a shred of the original fabric of the wisest scheme of government ever devised by the brain of man. Let the Senate reject this joint resolution and thus preserve its own existence as it was designed to be and to remain by the founders of the republic. Let the Constitution alone!"

MOUNT UNION.

Mrs. R. Weams visited friends at Shirleysburg last week.

Miss May Lowder, of Altoona, was the guest of B. F. Ewing's family over Sunday.

Miss Minnie Harmon, of Phillipsburg, is visiting in town, the guest of Miss Tillie Faust.

Prof. G. C. Hain visited parents and friends at Marysville over Saturday and Sunday last.

Jas. Walker, of this place, who is employed as brakeman on the railroad, is visiting parents.

D. H. Foster will be Mount Union's representative at the county seat during the next term of court.

M. Guy Miller, who teaches the young generation in Black Log, visited parents in this place over Sunday.

Hon. Jno. S. Bare, of Huntingdon, J. W. Speddy, of Port Royal, editor of the Port Royal *Times*, and C. Nevin Shaver, of Harrisburg, were visitors in this place last week.

B. C. Wharton has purchased the Jno. F. Stewart lot on Shirley street, between the Seibert House and W. I. Stratford's residence, for the purpose of erecting a large store room, so it is said.

It was rumored that Thos. Huling, a well known young man formerly of this place, employed on the railroad as fireman, was severely hurt. The report could not be verified and we hope it is not true.

J. White Shaver will occupy his dwelling which is already completed, in a few days. Thos. McGowan, whose property adjoins that of Mr. Shaver's, is further improving his property by the erection of a porch.

Jno. Himes, who is employed as a mason by Brown Bros. & Sims, who have the contract for widening a number of stone bridges between Huntingdon and Tyrone, came home on Friday morning last with a sprained foot. He expects to resume work this week.

Mrs. Peter Copenhaver, whose illness was noted last week, is not improving. Miss Maud Hunter is convalescing slowly, and Miss Carrie Proxmire, who is suffering from the effects of a nail running in her foot, lies in a serious condition at her home, a mile or so north of town.

An axle on an east bound freight train broke in the narrows above town on Friday night last and the car was dragged to the bridge east of this place. Beyond tearing up some boards in the platform at the station and breaking the heads off some spikes at different places along the road, the damage was comparatively small.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Mutual Live Stock Insurance Co. of this place, held on Tuesday last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. H. Woods, president; W. B. Gilliland, vice president; J. S. Woods, secretary; George Garver, treasurer, and E. F. Douglas and D. C. Fleck, general agents. The offices of the company which have been located here since the organization of the company, will be removed to Huntingdon shortly.

Owing to the new ballot law the primaries for nomination of candidates to be voted for at the spring election, were held in the school house on Saturday evening last. The following is the Republican ticket: Judge of election, B. C. Wharton; inspector, D. B. Price; school directors, A. R. McCarthy and Chas. Stratford, jr.; councilmen, W. G. Ewing and Jno. Shaver; burgess, Isaac Taylor; constable, E. K. Rodgers; high constable, W. I. Stratford; collector, Jno. R. McKelvey; auditor, W. K. Harrison. The Democratic primary election was held last night but we were not able to secure a copy of the ticket but it will appear next week.

PLANK CABIN VALLEY.

A good many potatoes froze in this and other places during the extremely cold weather of the past month.

C. S. Heeter is making preparations to build a barn in the near future. He will not get it before it is needed.

Prof. Russell Giffin has organized singing classes at Trough Creek and Newburg, the former of which numbers upwards of seventy. Mr. Giffin has a reputation of being a good instructor and we believe he will make his mark here as all seem to take an interest in learning to read music.

A rather amusing incident was related to me recently as follows: Mr. H— approached a coal operator and offered to sell him a set (4) of truck wheels which he had no use for. When the latter asked the price he said 75 cents each. Mr. coal operator said, I will not give it, but will give you three dollars for the lot and the bargain was made.

DO YOU WANT TO ADOPT A BABY?

Maybe you think this is a new business, sending out babies on application; it has been done before, however, but never have those furnished been so near the original sample as this one. Everyone will exclaim, "Well! that's the sweetest baby I ever saw!" This little black-and-white engraving can give you but a faint idea of the exquisite original,

"I'M A DAISY."

which we propose to send to you, transportation paid. The little darling rests against a pillow, and is in the act of drawing off its pink sock, the mate of which has been pulled off and flung aside with a triumphant coo. The flesh tints are perfect, and the eyes follow you, no matter where you stand. The exquisite reproductions of this greatest painting of Ida Waugh (the most celebrated of modern painters of baby life) are to be given to those who subscribe to Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893. The reproductions cannot be told from the original, which cost $400, and are the same size (17x22 inches). The baby is life size, and absolutely lifelike. We have also in preparation, to present to our subscribers during 1893, other great pictures by such artists as Percy Moran, Maud Humphrey, Louis Deschamps, and others of world-wide renown. Take only two examples of what we did during the past year, "A Yard of Pansies," and "A White House Orchid" by the wife of President Harrison, and you will see what our promises mean.

Those who subscribe for Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893 will possess a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides a Magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep everyone posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion Magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and we give you, *free of cost*, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2, and you will really get over $25 in value. Address the publisher, .ings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New If you are unacquainted with the , send 10 cents for a specimen copy.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

BOOK BINDERY.

Having purchas the well equipped binding establishment of the Brethren Publishing Company, I am prepared to do all kinds of binding substantially and at reasonable prices. Pamphlets, magazines, files, etc., solicited. Old books rebound and made good as new. Orders may be left at the MAPLETON ITEM office where samples of work can be seen.

J. WM. KING,
Opposite Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

STARTLING - SALE!

THOS. S. JOHNSTON'S

FAMOUS CLEARANCE SALE

Will Commence Friday, Feb. 10th, and continue 10 days only.

IT WILL BE A GRAND SUCCESS.

No Sham, No Misrepresentation. We will have what we advertise. We expect a crowd. We will have it.

We will not give goods away, but will sell them to you at prices that will surprise and please you all. We will not advertise "GREAT SPECIAL BARGAINS" and when you come for them say, "WE ARE JUST OUT."

My Patrons shall not be Disappointed.

Notice a few of the many Bargains.

Fine unbleached muslin, yard wide, 20 yards for
Heavy unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 15 yards for
Standard bleached Muslin, yard wide, 15 yards for
Fine bleached Muslin, yard wide, 12 yards for
$1.00.
500 pieces Navy Blue Calico at 6c per yard.
500 pieces Standard Colored Calicos at 6c per yard.
500 pieces Best Light Calicos at 6c per yard.
One Lot Ladies' Corsets reduced from $1 and $1.25 to 69c.
" " " " 75c to 47c.
" " " to 23c.
Aprón Ginghams at 5 and 6c per yard.

Lot Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Dress Shoes, $1.25.

Lot Ladies' Heavy Oil Grain Shoes at $1.25.

Great bargains in Ladies' Dress Shoes at $2, $2.50 and $3.00.
One lot Men's Dress Shoes, lace or congress, at $1.25 per pair.
" " Heavy Working Shoes at $1 per pair.
5,000 yards Crrsh, 6 yards for 25c.
2,900 yards Linen Crash, 3 yards for 25c.

DRESS GOODS.

For want of space we will not try to tell you of the wondersul Bargains in this department, but will ask you to kindly visit this department and if you do not find Dress Goods at prices lower than ever before we are mistaken.

REMNANT COUNTER.

Just a word is sufficient. The grand success of this counter in my former clearance sales speaks for itself. Do not miss it.

Table Linens.

Bleached and Red Table Linens from 23c to $1 per yard.

White Goods and Scrims.

We have just opened an immense stock of White Goods and Scrims at Rock Bottom prices.

IMPORTANT.

We had a very successful year in the sale of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear, Blankets, Shawls and Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, but what we have left we will make go at prices so low that you cannot help but grasp this golden opportunity and secure what you may need at amazingly low prices. This will be your last chance to secure new styles in Ladies' and Children's Cloaks at your own price.

BEAR IN MIND,

The important features of this great and famous sale will be that you shall be waited on promptly, receive the full value for your money and not be disappointed. We will not advertise one thing and give you another.

What is to Your Benefit is to our Success.

DO NOT FORGET THE DATE,

TEN DAYS,

Commencing Friday, Feb 10, 1893.

THOS. S. JOHNSTON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Feb. 1, 1893.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Blank leases for sale at this office.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—Rev. Owen Hicks, of Hustontown, was among the visitors to M apleton last week.

—George Palmer has purchased Mrs. Charles W. Mattern's property in the eastern part of town.

—The young ladies' aid society will meet at the Juniata house next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—John S. Henderson recently received an increase of pension with back pay amounting to over $200.

—The new fractional currency to be issued in a few weeks will be in denominations of 10, 25 and 50 cents.

—Costiveness can be permanently cured by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—FOR SALE.—Hemlock lumber, 2x3, 2x5, 6x8, and inch boards, in large or small quantities. H. H. SWOPE.

—A. J. Hertzler, of Philadelphia, was a visitor to Mapleton during the past week, the guest of S. P. Stubbs' family.

—Four empty coal cars were wrecked at this place last Friday afternoon causing a temporary blockade of the north track.

—Men's felt boots with buckle rubbers for only $2.10 at George W. Yocum's Huntingdon. Reliable goods at reasonable prices.

—For sale—My dwelling house on Railroad street. For further particulars call on or address Anderson Wagner, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—Monroe Craig's chopping mill has been doing a very heavy business since it was put in operation. Even the proprietor expresses surprise.

—Every mother should have Arnica & Oil Liniment always in the house in case of accident from burns, scalds or bruises. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Altoona had a $30,000 fire Monday morning. The flames originated in the dressing room of the World's museum located in the Woodcock Arcade building.

—William E. McMurtrie, of Huntingdon, aged 76 years, died last Friday morning after a brief illness. He was reputed to be the richest man in the county.

—J. Oliver Wright and wife, of Huntingdon, were in town last Friday on their way to attend a family reunion at the home of Mrs. Wright's parents in Cass township.

—George P. Foster, of Smith Valley, who was employed on the railroad east of Huntingdon, had two toes of his right foot broken last Tuesday by a rail falling upon them.

—Silas A. Cresswell, of Petersburg, was visible in town on Thursday. He was down to see his aged friend, Geo. P. Wakefield, who is ill at the home of his son, John M. Wakefield, in Union township.

—For Rent.—Intending to relinquish blacksmithing, I will rent my blacksmith shop in Mapleton and use of tools to a reliable man. For further particulars call on or address W. H. Mounts, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—Township and borough auditors should get their tickets printed at the ITEM office. Having made special inquiry into the form of ballot required we are prepared to meet all the requirements of the law.

—Alex. Dull, who lived on the outskirts of town, severely cut one of his feet last Wednesday while cutting wood for M. F. Robley, of Union township. He was removed to the county almshouse yesterday.

—How often we hear middle-aged people say regarding that reliable old cough remedy, N. H. Downs' Elixir: "Why, my mother gave it to me when I was a child, and I use it in my family; it always cures." It is always guaranteed to cure or money retunded. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Owing to the continued interest in the meeting in the Presbyterian church at Mount Union the pastor, Rev. D. H. Campbell, was obliged to postpone the meeting which was to have been commenced in the Presbyterian church at this place last evening. Rev. Campbell will preach here next Sunday evening.

—The Lewistown *Free Press*, of which W. W. Trout, late Democratic candidate for congress, is editor, has entered its fourteenth volume. Bro. Trout is a gentleman and his paper is one of the newsiest sheets in the Juniata valley.

—Adam Rheam, a workman at Macklin & Stevenson's sand works, McVeytown, was suddenly stricken down while at work in the mines on Monday and died before medical aid arrived. He leaves a wife and one child.

—The *Juniata Herald* last week entered upon its fourteenth volume. The *Herald* is a distinctive paper. Its editor is the grittiest, biggest-hearted and most independent man in Central Pennsylvania journalism and his paper is characteristic of him. We wish both continued prosperity.

—William Secrist, aged about 40 years, of Newton Hamilton, was killed last Friday morning by falling from a railroad bridge east of Newton Hamilton to the public road, a distance of about fifteen feet. Mr. Secrist was a son-in-law of O. S. Temple, formerly of Mapleton, and leaves a wife and five small children. He was on his way to work at the time of the accident.

—To-morrow will be Candlemas, or ground hog day. According to the accepted version of the story this hibernating quadruped will come forth from winter quarters on that day. If he sees his shadow he becomes so disgusted with his appearance that he retires to his retreat where he remains for six weeks, which indicates a continuation of winter for that period. If he fails to see his shadow he goes forth upon the face of the earth and winter is at an end.

—Robert Brindle was struck by a freight train on Saturday evening near McVeytown station and seriously injured. His leg is broken in two places, also several ribs, and he also sustained cuts on the head and feet. Mr. Brindle is a young man and lives with his father on a farm. He was walking down the track at the time of the accident and stepped aside for a west bound freight train when he was run down by an east bound freight train with the result as above stated.

—A very quiet and pleasant wedding occurred in Huntingdon on Wednesday evening, in which two of Bellwood's most prominent and esteemed young folks were the high contracting parties. Rev. S. F. Forgeus spoke the words that united Mr. Bruce E. Greenland and Miss Carrie Thompson in these pleasant relations in life, at his residence.—*Bellwood Bulletin.* Mr. Greenland is a Trough Creek boy and the ITEM joins with other friends in this vicinity in extending congratulations and best wishes to the young couple.

—Are you needing any furniture? Are you thinking of buying a new stove or range? Do you contemplate building? Let us quietly whisper to you that our stock of furniture, cook stoves, parlor stoves, ranges, and house furnishings is complete. If you want something that we haven't got we'll get it for you. Builders', shelf and heavy hardware is our specialty. At this season, you may want corn-shellers or feed cutters. We have them. Harness and harness leather in stock. We have a variety of pumps. As to price everybody knows we cannot be undersold. Come and see us. D. E. McClain, Saltillo, Pa.

Valuable, but Location Unknown.

A Harrisburg dispatch dated January 25th reads as follows:

"The State Board of Property to-day heard arguments in a case involving the location of a tract of land, embracing about 400 acres, in Huntingdon county. In 1786 a tract was surveyed in the name of Robert Pattison, the location of which can not be easily ascertained. The uncertainty of its whereabouts impelled Thomas Moore, of Huntingdon, to apply for the land, where the owners claim the Robert Pattison tract is located.

"As a general rule of law a survey must be located by marks on the ground but as no one has ever been able to find any marks to indicate where the Robert Pattison tract lies, the general rule of law cannot be made to control the location of it. The land is worth from $40,000 to $50,000, as it is underlaid with a rich vein of coal.

"The Rock Hill Iron and Coal Company is the plaintiff. George B. Orlady, of Huntingdon, appeared for the defendant, and W. and J. Dorris, of the same place, for the plaintiff. The board did not reach a decision."

Local Institute Proceedings.

The second local institute for the district comprising the townships of Union and Brady and Mapleton borough, was held at the Railroad school house in Union township on Saturday last. Following are the proceedings:

Institute convened at 9.30 A. M. A. G. Thompson was chosen chairman, L. R. Smith, secretary, and Miss Evans, assistant secretary. Devotional exercises were conducted by R. S. Henderson, followed by a vocal duet by two pupils of the school, Miss Carrie M. and Master Charles A. Thompson.

The first topic for discussion was, "Recitation—how to secure it," which was discussed in an able manner by R. S. Henderson. The subject, "Little Things," was next taken up by J. G. Dell, who would make use of little things to illustrate his lessons. Little things in many ways might be utilized by the teacher to wake up interest. The little thing of perfect obedience, resulting in what is called discipline, has won many a victory. The subject was also discussed by L. R. Smith. Institute adjourned to meet a 1.30 o'clock.

The afternoon session was opened by singing—"America"—by Mrs. Alice McCarl.

L. R. Smith took up the subject of "Whispering," followed by J. G. Dell, who thought one remedy would be to have a uniform system of text books, and a good supply of them, which would prevent a good deal of whispering. I. N. Swope also made a few remarks on the subject. "Text Books" was next discussed by R. S. Henderson, I. N. Swope and others, all of whom were in favor of books being supplied by the district. "How to Interest Little Folks," was taken up by A. G. Thompson in a few remarks. "The Truant Boy" was followed up by I. N. Swope, who protested, nevertheless, that he was no police officer, that he should hunt up boys "whose feet have touched the brink where water lilies drink," or who would "run and slide"—away from school. No, but Mr. Henderson thought that duty bound the teacher to go out and "look up" those poor little orphans (?) who have only one papa and one mamma to look after them—and they have been left at home. Duty calls loud that these deprived ones should be cared for. L. R. Smith gave an interesting talk on Mental Arithmetic, followed by I. N. Swope and R. S. Henderson. Geography was next taken up as a regular topic by M. B. Wright, to whom it had been assigned, and was ably discussed. J. H. Tate in well chosen remarks discussed the subject of Physiology, impinging upon the effects of alcohol and tobacco upon the human system as the most salient points. A good rule is to "teach by practice as well as by precept." "Busy Work" was discussed by R. S. Henderson in an interesting and able manner. Vocal music was presented, led by A. G. Thompson. I. N. Swope talked on the subject of Discipline, after which the institute adjourned. SEC'Y.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a danghter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at B. O'Connor & Sons and T. M. Logans

Attention, Voters!

A meeting of voters, irrespective of party affiliations, will be held in the borough office tomorrow (Thursday) evening at 6.30 o'clock for the purpose of nominating borough officers to be voted for at the election to be held February 21st. Let there be a general attendance of those interested in securing good officers. This meeting is called at the instance of the Democratic and Republican committee men of the borough.

Wanted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy nursery stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled by us; we pay commission or salary write us at once and secure choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurseymen,
11-16-j. Rochester, N. Y.

CASSVILLE.

The burial of John Curfman took place here on Sunday. The funeral sermon was preached in the U. B. church, of which he was a member.

The meeting in the M. E. church at Calvin continues to grow in power and interest. Souls are happily converted every night, while more than a score are at the altar.

The reunion at the home of Philip Gosnell on Friday was a delighful affair. The children present were Luther Stever and family and J. Oliver Wright and wife, of Huntingdon. Other guests were Rev. Adams and wife, Scott Bumgardner and family and J. O. Heaton and family. After demolishing a twenty-pound turkey and several chickens, with many other delicacies, Rev. Adams informed Mr. Gosnell that his wife and children desired him to say that they needed watching; therefore he, in their behalf, presented him with an elegant gold watch and chain. After a song and prayer service in the interest of the meeting in progress a delicious oyster supper was served, and the whole party went to Calvin to the protracted meeting.

The temperance meeting on Saturday evening was well attended. The exercises by the Loyal Legion were full of interest as the clear young voices sang out,

"Apples ripe, apples we'll pick from the trees,
But cider, no cider for me if you please.
Grapes, purple grapes, for your eating and mine,
But we'll turn down our glasses where flows the red wine."

The effect was inspiring. Rev. Mason, who not only preaches and prays but votes for temperance, made an address, after which the beautiful song, "Throw Out the Life Line," was sung by Ada Wilson. A good collection was taken and the energetic president, Mrs. Henderson, distributed some literature, while all the members of the Union felt encouraged to go on in their work.

A Pinch of Salt

Is very valuable when you want it and can't get it, and you then realize fully what the irrepressible small boy meant when he said, "Salt is the thing that makes things taste bad when you don't put any on." There are lots of curious things about salt, more than anybody not interested in looking it up would imagine; and you may learn many facts about it that you never knew before, by reading the charmingly written and beautifully illustrated article, "From the Depths of a Crystallized Sea," published in *Demorest's Family Magazine* for February, Another paper, "The Ice World," also very fully illustrated, tells all about glaciers, and how icebergs are formed; "Celestial Gypsies" is especially apropos at this time, and is illustrated with pictures of noted comets, "Harnessing the breeze" gives the boys some novel points about kites and how to use them; and from "China Marks" you can learn to distinguish fine china of different makes, for the exhaustive paper contains illustrations of over forty distinctive marks. The stories in this number are especially good, and it is difficult to choose between "Vida's Seven Valentines," "The Tales of Two Parrots," "Marthy's Charge," "The Story of Judith," and several others; while every one of the numerous departments is full to overflowing with the best of good things. There are two beautiful full-page gravures, and 293 other illustrations; and all this is furnished for only 20 cents, and twelve numbers of equal merit are given for $2 a year. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York.

Auctioneer.

Having had considerable experience as an auctioneer, I offer my services to such of the readers of the ITEM who contemplate making sale of personal effects or real estate. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

GEORGE SCHMITTLE,
2-1-tf. Mount Union, Pa.

Attention, Old Soldiers.

There will be a free oyster supper at the close of the Post meeting Feb. 3d, 1893, for all members in good standing. If you are in arrears one dollar will make you good on the books. Forty cents a year will pay your dues. Don't say no, not until after the supper. The supper is gotten up especially for your benefit.

B. O'CONNOR,
M. L. REX,
Committee.

Special = REDUCTION Sale!

OF RUBBER BOOTS,

Beginning this day and continuing till the entire stock is closed out—at COST.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Children's', Ladies' and Misses', heavy and light weight.

We have also a full and comeplete line of

General Merchandise

at bottom figures. In fact, we have many Odds and Ends of different lines of goods that we will move at a bargain to the purchaser. All kinds of

Country Produce

takenin exchange for goods at highest market price.

Thanking one and all for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same in the future, I remain,

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

Geo W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—

Stoves and Stove Repairs.

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa

BLAINE IS DEAD.

His Long Illness at Washington Terminates Fatally.

The End Came Peacefully and Without Any Suffering.

JAMES G. BLAINE AS HE LOOKED IN 1884.

James G. Blaine died at 11 o'clock a few mornings ago, at Washington, in the old Seward mansion on Lafayette Square, which has been the home of the Blaine family since the beginning of the Harrison administration. The cause of death was exhaustion of the heart, caused by chronic disease of the kidneys and consequent uræmic poisoning.

The end came silently, painlessly. There were no last words, no scene at the bedside. Doctor Johnston simply lifted his hand from the patient's wrist, rose slowly from his chair, bowed to Mrs. Blaine and withdrew. The family were alone with their dead.

For three hours they had expected this. At 8 o'clock it was apparent that another attack of heart failure was near. The family were at breakfast. Mrs. Blaine and a nurse were at the bedside. The patient's heavy breathing warned them. When Doctor Johnston reached the house at 9 o'clock Mr. Blaine was dying. The truth was whispered to Mrs. Blaine. The patient was unconscious. An hour later he opened his eyes languidly. Mrs. Blaine asked whether he suffered. He shook his head feebly. Other questions were asked, to which he nodded replies. Then he fell into a deep sleep. At 11 o'clock he turned suddenly and gasped twice.

When he passed away all the members of his family were gathered about his bedside. Those present were Mrs. Blaine, Miss Harriet Blaine, James G. Blaine, Jr., Mrs. Walter Damrosch, the eldest living daughter, and Mrs. Blaine's sister, Miss Staysil Dodge, better known by her literary nom de plume, "Gail Hamilton." Robert Blaine, a brother of James G. Blaine, was not present when death came, not having been notified that a crisis had occurred in time to arrive at the house until all was over. He came with his wife soon after 11 o'clock and remained in the house a few moments condoling with members of the family. Walter Damrosch, the husband of the eldest daughter, and Mrs. Emmons Blaine were not in Washington.

The news of Mr. Blaine's death spread like wildfire, Crowds gathered on the corner and visitors flocked to the house. The President received the news soon after 11 o'clock, and immediately notified the members of the Cabinet by telegraph over the department wires. A few minutes later he started for the Blaine residence. The President remained but a few minutes. He left a message of sympathy for Mrs. Blaine, saying that he could sincerely and thoroughly appreciate the great loss which she had sustained.

The visit of the President and Secretary Foster was quickly followed by calls from the Postmaster-General, Secretaries Elkins, Noble, Tracy and Rusk, and Attorney-General Miller, each of whom remained only a few minutes. They were quickly followed by Senators, Representatives, members of the Diplomatic Corps and numbers of others of prominent rank in social and official life.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on the announcement of Mr. Blaine's death, an extraordinary mark of respect to one holding no official station. Equally marked and exceptional was the action of the President in issuing a public proclamation announcing the death of his ex-Secretary, and ordering the Executive Departments of the Government to be closed on the day of his funeral.

All the State Legislatures throughout the country that were in session adjourned out of respect for Mr. Blaine as soon as the news of his death was announced, and news came from almost every city in the Union that flags were at half-mast.

The messages of condolence and sympathy received by the family came from men of both political parties. Among the number were messages from Governor Horace Boies, of Iowa; Governor D. Russell Brown, of Rhode Island; Governor Knute Nelson, of Minnesota; Governor Roswell P. Flower, of New York; Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Governor Crounse, of Nebraska, and Governor Henry Cleaves, of Maine.

Grover Cleveland telegraphed as follows: "His brilliant statesmanship will always be an inspiration to the Nation he has served so long and so well. Permit me to extend my sympathy on the death of your distinguished husband."

The story of the dead man's long sickness has been one of unusual endurance under a wasting and necessarily fatal disease. The tenacity of his fight against this hopeless ailment surprised even his physicians, who knew how enfeebled for two or three years past his general health has been. He was taken ill in the spring of 1891 and was compelled to leave Washington for a long rest. He went to his summer home at Bar Harbor, Me., where he remained until October.

For several months he was seriously ill and his death was expected. Late in the summer of that year, however, he began to rally, and regained sufficient strength to return to Washington and resume his duties as Secretary of State. His last illness began about December 10. He had been driving during the day before, and returning home, complained of feeling somewhat chilled. He swallowed a warm draught and went to bed. On Sunday, December 18, Mr. Blaine suffered his first attack of heart failure. For three hours he hovered near to death, and there were moments when the end seemed to have come. After this it was a long and a trying seige. It was a fight day by day for every inch of the ground. Mr. Blaine showed the most amazing vitality.

Everything known to the physicians was tried to prolong Mr. Blaine's life. The consultation with Dr. Loomis, the Bright's disease specialist, settled the fact that it was useless to do anything of a curative nature. So a system of purely artificial stimulants and nourishment was adopted and by this means the patient was barely kept alive long after his organs had refused to perform their functions naturally.

The Cause of Death.

The doctors gave out this official statement as the cause of death:

The beginning of Mr. Blaine's illness dates back some years. The earliest signs of ill health were associated with, and no doubt due to a gouty tendency which manifested itself in subacute attacks of gout, disturbances of digestion, and progressive innutrition and anæmia. Subsequent events prove that at this time changes were going on in the arteries of the body, which resulted later in symptoms of abliteration of vessels and in chronic disease of the kidneys. The attack of paralysis in 1887 was connected with similar alterations in the blood vessels of the brain.

During the summer of 1892 the evidences of failing health were more decided, and in November, after his return to Washington, his symptoms suddenly assumed an aggravated form. From this time, although there were periods of apparent improvement, he continued to grow worse from week to week. The symptoms were at first more directly connected with the kidneys, and examinations showed that there was a progressive interstitial change going on in that organ, and that he had a form of chronic Bright's disease. In December signs of lung complication appeared, which were no doubt connected with the general disease, but as tubercle bacilli were found in the sputa, it is probable that there was some tubercular infection as well. Much of the distress which Mr. Blaine suffered was associated with this disease of the lungs and his death was certainly hastened by it.

Toward the end of December the heart began to show signs of unusual weakness from cardiac degeneration and dilatation, and on December 18th he had an alarming attack of heart exhaustion. From this he rallied, but others of the same nature occurred on several occasions. From the middle of January these attacks ceased, and the action of the heart was more uniformly good. There was, however, a daily loss of flesh and strength.

For three days before Mr. Blaine's death there was no marked change in his condition; each day he seemed somewhat more feeble than on the day before, and on the night before his death he did not seem to be in any immediate danger. Toward the morning of the day of his death his pulse was observed to be very feeble and his breathing more embarrassed. As a result of the failing heart action œdema of the lungs occurred, and he died without much suffering at 11 o'clock.

During the whole of Mr. Blaine's illness the digestion was well performed and liquid food (chiefly milk) was taken in full quantities. His mind was generally clear, except when clouded by uræmia and disturbed brain circulation, and although unable to express himself in words, he recognized all the members of his family up to within a few moments of his death.

Doctors Janeway and Loomis, of New York, were called in consultation and rendered important services by their advice.

WILLIAM W. JOHNSTON, M. D.
FRANK HYATT, M. D.

This statement of the physicians, it was decided, would not be supplemented by an autopsy upon the body of Mr. Blaine, the members of the family being thoroughly satisfied as to the cause of death. It was also decided that the body would not be embalmed for burial, the family objecting to any disturbance of it.

President's Proclamation.

The President, soon after he heard of Mr. Blaine's death, issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, January 27, 1893.

It is my painful duty to announce to the people of the United States the death of James Gillespie Blaine, which occurred in this city to-day at 11 o'clock.

For a full generation this eminent citizen has occupied a conspicuous and influential position in the Nation. His first public service was in the Legislature of his State. Afterwards for fourteen years he was a member of the National House of Representatives and was three times chosen its Speaker.

In 1876 he was elected to the Senate. He resigned his seat in that body in 1881 to accept the position of Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Garfield.

After the tragic death of his chief, he resigned from the Cabinet, and, devoting himself to literary work, gave to the public in his "Twenty Years in Congress" a most valuable and enduring contribution to our political literature.

In March, 1889, he again became Secretary of State and continued to exercise this office until June, 1892.

His devotion to the public interests, his marked ability and his exalted patriotism have won for him the gratitude and affection of his countrymen and the admiration of the world.

In the varied pursuits of legislation, diplomacy and literature his genius has added new lustre to American citizenship.

As a suitable expression of the National appreciation of his great public services and of the general sorrow caused by his death, I direct that on the day of his funeral all the departments of the Executive branch of the Government at Washington be closed, and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the National flag shall be displayed at half-staff, and that for a period of thirty days the Department of State be draped in mourning. (By the President.)

BENJAMIN HARRISON.
JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

PHILLIPS BROOKS DEAD.

The Bishop of Massachusetts Expires Suddenly While Coughing.

Bishop Phillips Brooks died at his residence, 233 Clarendon street, Boston, Mass., a few days ago, of heart failure, brought on by a fit of coughing. The death was entirely unexpected. He was taken ill four days before with sore throat, but nothing serious showed itself until the evening of his death. About 6:30 the patient was seized with a coughing spasm which lasted for a few moments and his heart ceased to beat. Bishop Brooks preached his last sermon at the Church of the Good Shepherd, on the Tuesday evening before his death.

The Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., was born at Boston, December 13th, 1835. He received the degree of B. A. at Harvard University in 1855, and subsequently that of D. D. He studied in the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va., was ordained in 1859, and in the same year became rector of the Church of the Advent in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1862, when he was transferred to the Church of the Holy Trinity. Since 1870 he had been rector of Trinity Church, Boston. Mr. Brooks was regarded as one of the most eloquent of the American clergy, and was frequently chosen as orator on public occasions. At the request of the late Dean Stanley, Dr. Brooks preached in Westminster Abbey, England. In May, 1886, he was elected assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, but declined the position. He has published several books of lectures and sermons. In 1891, after much controversy and against some opposition, Mr. Brooks was elected Bishop of Massachusetts.

REVOLUTION IN HAWAII.

Liliuokalani Deposed and a New Government in Power.

Annexation to the United States is Asked For.

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI

The steamer Claudine, which arrived at San Francisco, Cal., at 3 o'clock a few mornings ago, brought news of a revolution in Hawaii.

Queen Liliuokalani has been deposed, the monarchy is abolished, a provisional Government has been set up, the Government buildings have been seized and the new provisional Ministry, composed of four members, is sustained by the bayonets of volunteers.

The Claudine brought a commission, headed by L. A. Thurston, of the Advisory Council, which immediately left for Washington with a petition to the American Government to annex the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

The United States steamer Boston landed about three hundred men about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the uprising. Each man had two belts of cartridges around his waist and was armed with a rifle. The men marched up to the office of the Consul-General of the United States, where a halt was made. The marines were detached and sent to the American Legation, while the sailors marched out along Merchant street with two Gatling guns and made a halt in front of J. Hopper's residence. About sundown they moved to the grounds of J. B. Atherton and after a stay of several hours returned to Arion Hall, where they camped over night.

The Queen attempted on Saturday, January 14, to promulgate a new constitution, depriving foreigners of the right of franchise and abrogating the existing House of Nobles, at the same time giving her the power of appointing a new House.

This was resisted by the foreign element of the community, who at once appointed a Committee of Safety of thirteen members, who called a mass-meeting of their class, at which 1200 or 1500 were present.

That meeting unanimously adopted resolutions condemning the Queen's action and authorizing the committee to consider whatever was necessary to protect the public safety. The committee did so, and organized a provisional Government on the Tuesday following.

This Government was composed of S. B. Dole, J. A. King, P. C. Jones and W. O. Smith.

They at once issued a proclamation reciting the arrogance of the Queen, giving the broken promises of Her Majesty, detailing the wrongs inflicted on residents and property-owners of which the chief points are as follows:

First—The Hawaiian Monarchial system of Government is hereby abrogated.

Second—A provisional Government for the control and management of public affairs and for the protection of the public peace is hereby established to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon.

Third—Such provisional Government shall consist of an Executive Council of four members, who shall administer the Executive Department of the Government, with an Advisory Council of fourteen, who shall have general legislative authority.

The new Government then called volunteers, who assembled, armed, to the number of 500. The old Government surrendered without striking a blow, although it had about 400 men under arms and a battery of Gatling guns. The provisional Government then notified the representatives of foreign Governments of the change, and asked recognition. It was at once granted by all powers except England.

The Government assumed formal control of the palace and barracks. The ex-Queen retired to her private residence at Washington place, and the Government granted her an honorary guard of sixteen men. The household guards were paid off to February 1st and disbanded. A strong force of volunteers took possession and is now in charge of the palace, the barracks, the police headquarters and other Government buildings.

At the headquarters the work of military organization was pushed rapidly forward, and volunteers continued to pour in steadily from all quarters. The provisional Government spent a large part of the night in perfecting its organization and adjusting the wheels of Government to the changed order.

The arrival of the Boston was very opportune. She had been outside for a week's cruise. When she appeared everybody felt easier, for it was seen that the Queen's forces could never prevail against well-drilled marines.

The scene at the palace when the Queen abdicated was very peculiar. The Queen was in a towering rage, but she was sensible enough to see that she could make no head against the foreigners.

She had a small force of about sixty troops, and they had four smooth bores and three Gatlings. With these they could have stood off a thousand men if they had been soldiers, but they wilted at the mere mention of fight; it was pitiable to see their demonstrations. They gave up their weapons as though they were glad to be rid of them.

The revolution was almost a bloodless one. Only one man was hurt, a native policeman, who was shot by Mr. Good. Good was in charge of a wagon containing a supply of ammunition for the revolutionists, and the police attempted to capture it. Good, who is a man of great firmness and resolution, shot the policeman and took the ammunition to a place where it would do the most good to the men who were resisting the Queen. Fortunately there was no necessity for a resort to arms, and further bloodshed was avoided.

The Queen is jealous of the power of the whites, and is an ambitious, scheming woman, badly advised. Under the old regime she had no cause to complain, She enjoyed an income of between $75,000 and $100,000 with no responsibility, but she undertook to mix in politics and got the worst of it. The Queen was supported by her favorite, R. B. Wilson, the marshal of the kingdom and the Government troops. Wilson swore in a number of deputies, and in all the Queen's forces amounted to about 400 men.

The steamer Claudine was chartered and left Honolulu on the morning of Wednesday, January 19, with the five Commissioners aboard instructed to proceed to Washington and negotiate a treaty of annexation.

The Commissioners are: Lorrin A. Thurston, William C. Wilder, William R. Castle, Charles L. Carter and Joseph Marsden.

The Claudine brought also representatives of the deposed Queen.

Claus Spreckles, the millionaire sugar king, is probably more deeply interested in the result of the trouble on the islands than any other American. He has fully $10,000,000 invested in sugar plantations. Mr. Thurston was for some years Minister of the Interior under King Kalakaua, and is one of the best-informed men in the country on Hawaiian political affairs.

The Hawaiian revolution found the United States with only one modern man-of-war on the Pacific Ocean, the cruiser Boston, now at Honolulu. The flagship Mohican and the war ship Ranger now at Mare Island, California, have been ordered to sea immediately. The Mohican went direct to Honolulu. The Ranger proceeded to San Francisco and awaited further orders.

The provisional Government has placed J. H. Soper in command of all the armed troops on the island, who issued a proclamation placing the island under martial law. This proclamation is printed in the Hawaiian, English and Portuguese languages.

Under the orders of the Executive Committee all liquor stores have been closed. Electric works which supply the city with light and printing offices with power have been seized by the armed body of the provisional Government.

All Americans on the islands are a unit for annexation to the United States and the new provisional Government and its aims are supported by nearly all the English there and all of the Germans. The foreign interests in Hawaii amounts to about forty million dollars, thirty millions of which are in the hands of Americans. Houolulu is as much an American city as San Francisco itself.

Liliuokalani, the deposed Queen of Hawaii, issued a proclamation declaring that she abdicated the throne on account of the landing of United States sailors from the cruiser Boston, and now awaits her reinstatement in power by the Government of the United States.

What Hawaii Is.

The kingdom of Hawaii consists of fifteen islands in the North Pacific, only eight of which are inhabited. They are about 2100 miles from San Francisco. The population is about 80,000, and the total area is 6640 square miles. Of the population in 1890, 34,436 were natives, 15,301 Chinese, 12,360 Japanese, 8602 Portuguese, 1928 Americans, and 1344 British. Nine-tenths of the trade of the islands is with the United States. The exports consist mainly of sugar, rice, bananas and hides.

Honolulu, the capital, on the island of Oahu, is lighted by electricity, and nearly every leading family in the town has its telephone. In 1890 295 vessels visited the islands. The naval and military forces of the islands consist of the household guards, fixed at sixty-five men. There are no volunteer military organizations.

David Kalakaua, the seventh and probably the last King of the Hawaiians, was born in Honolulu on November 16th, 1836. He was educated in the royal school at Honolulu. He married the Chieftiness Kapiolana in 1863, and, after the death of Prince Lunalilo, on February 3d, 1874, he announced himself as candidate for the throne, Prince Lunalilo having failed to proclaim a successor. Emma, the widow of Kamehameha IV., the Queen Dowager, was also a candidate. Kalakaua was elected by an extra session of the Legislature.

Queen Emma's partisans attacked the Legislature, but were dispersed by marines from the American and British warships in the harbor, and the King was installed.

Queen Liliuokalani is the eldest sister of King Kalakaua, who died on January 20, 1891, in San Francisco. She succeeded to the throne. Her husband, John O. Dominis, long resided in Hawaii. Mr. Dominis accompanied Queen Kapiolani, Kalakaua's consort, and the dethroned Queen Liliuokalani to this country in 1887.

LATER NEWS.

CARRIE SMITH, aged three years, daughter of Arthur G. Smith, and Mary Reilly, aged six years, daughter of John Reilly, were killed at Worcester, Mass., by a fire engine drawn by four horses, which was answering a fire alarm.

THE Sheriff of Chautauqua County, New York, called for aid from the State troops to preserve order at Dunkirk.

THE thaw has created havoc at the World's Fair grounds, Chicago, Ill. The icy snow caused leaks in a number of buildings, damaging the decorations. The great banks of snow that rested on the roof of the thirty-acre Manufacturer's Building caved a hole about sixty by six hundred feet in the East Annex, and caused about $100,000 damage.

NEWS has been received of the freezing to death of an entire family in an isolated portion of Lincoln County, West Virginia. The family was that of John Nicholls, his wife and four children. They were wandering about and were camping out.

COLONEL GEORGE E. GROVER, British representative at the World's Fair, died suddenly in Chicago, Ill.

JOHN SINGER WALLACE, chaplain in the United States Navy since March 10, 1863, has been retired. For some time he had been stationed aboard the Wabash at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard. He is sixty-three years old and the oldest chaplain in the service.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER reports to the House that there are 7804 war claims pending for a total ranging between $250,000,000 and $400,000,000.

INTERNAL revenue receipts for the first six months of the current fiscal year show an increase of $7,162,178.

STAMBOUL'S performance of 2.07¼, made on the Stockton (Cal.) track November 29 last, a mile that crowned him king of trotting stallions, has been rejected by the American Trotting Register Association. Kremlin, which covered a mile at Nashville, Tenn., in 2.07¾, on November 12, according to the register is the acknowledged trotting king.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

28TH DAY.—The Senate took up the Anti-Option bill, and Mr. George continued his argument in favor of his substitute. He was followed by Messrs. Washburn and Chandler. At the close of Mr. Chandler's speech the bill went over without action——The Cherokee Outlet bill, which had come over from the House, was taken up for consideration.

29TH DAY.—The Senate adjourned for the day as a mark of respect to the late Associate Justice Lamar.

30TH DAY.—The hour of the session was taken up in routine matters, none of them entitled to be regarded as of much public interest——A bill was introduced to increase the navy by twenty-one vessels.

31ST DAY.—Mr. Cullom introduced a bill to give a pension of $50 a month to the widow of Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer——Mr. Gorman introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretaries of War and Navy to lend ensigns, flags, etc., (except battle flags) for decoration of the World's Fair buildings, and it was passed——The Anti-Option bill was debated.

32D DAY.—Following roll call the death of James G. Blaine was announced by Mr. Frye, who also moved the adoption of a series of resolutions. After this was done the Senate adjourned out of respect.

33D DAY.—Senator Chandler has reported to the Senate from the Immigration Committee a bill establishing additional regulations concerning immigration——The Army Appropriation bill was reported. The bill, as passed by the House, appropriates $24,197,639. This amount is increased by $128,000 by the Senate Committee——The Fortifications Appropriation bill was also reported.

In the House.

31ST DAY.—The Quarantine bill was passed after a stormy debate——The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was discussed.

32D DAY.—The House refused to agree to a motion to take up the Sundry Civil bill, the fight against it being made by the friends of the Bankruptcy bill. The vote stood: Yeas, 107; nays, 137——As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Justice Lamar the House then adjourned.

33D DAY.—The day was consumed in filibustering against the Torry Bankruptcy bill.

34TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil bill was discussed——The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was introduced.

35TH DAY.—Immediately after the assemblage the death of James G. Blaine was announced. Appropriate resolutions of respect were adopted and then the House adjourned.

36TH DAY.—An investigation of the American end of the Panama scandal was formally ordered——Mr. McMillin reported a resolution empowering the Judiciary Committee to investigate the whisky trust and other combinations alleged to be in restraint of trade——Mr. Springer introduced a bill to repeal the clause of the McKinley act increasing after January 1, 1894, the duty on manufactures of linen containing more than 100 threads to the square inch——The House then proceeded in Committee of the Whole to the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill——Eulogies were pronounced on the late E. S. Stackhouse, of South Carolina; eulogistic speeches were made by Messrs. McLauren, Lanham, Davis, Lewis, Cate, Shell, Simpson and Watson——the House then adjourned.

MARTIN FOR SENATOR.

A Democrat Selected by the Votes of the Populists in Kansas.

Amid intense excitement and under the most peculiar circumstances surrounding an election of the kind, Judge John Martin, leader of the Fusion Democracy of Kansas, was elected at Topeka to the United States Senate by a combination of Populists and Democrats. Judge Martin received the solid vote of the twenty-five Populists and Democrats in the Senate. In the Populist House he received sixty-two votes, this number including several of those who have been seated by the Populists on contests. When the vote was completed the Lieutenant Governor announced the result as follows: John Martin, 86; M. W. Coburn, 4; Hanna, 1; Snyder, 1; Close, 1. The Lieutenant Governor then said: John Martin, having received a majority of the votes cast for United States Senator is declared elected United States Senator. The Republicans of both Houses then went into joint committee, but the combined force of the two bodies was only seventy-eight, five less than a quorum. A ballot for Senator was taken, resulting in seventy-eight votes for Ady.

John Martin was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, on November 12, 1833, his parents being natives of South Carolina. He studied law in Lebanon, Tenn., and in 1855 accompanied Rush Elmore, United States District Judge, to Kansas, where he has since resided, most of the time at Topeka. He was clerk of the Territorial Legislature which met in Shawnee County in 1857, Assistant United States Attorney in 1858. Reporter of the Supreme Court in 1860, member of the Legislature in 1872, and Judge of the District Court of Shawnee County in 1883. He has several times been Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee and delegate to the National Democratic Convention. He was the Democratic nominee for Governor in 1876, and again in 1882, but declined the latter nomination on account of the platform adopted.

BAD BANK FAILURE.

The Capital National of Lincoln, Neb., Goes Under.

The Capital National Bank of Lincoln, Neb., has failed, and the State Treasurer is caught for about $250,000. It is stated that the failure is a bad one.

The deposits amount to about $525,000, and of this amount between $175,000 and $250,000 are State funds, for which the bond of the Treasurer will be liable. The capital stock of $350,000 is all paid up. Cashier D C. Cutcalt stated that the assets would protect the depositors, but there is great doubt expressed as to the correctness of this statement.

A meeting of bankers was held at the Lincoln to discuss the situation. It was feared that the trouble would precipitate a run on some of the other banks, and one of the first things done was to make arrangements to prevent it.

The Omaha banks were called on and they immediately responded by sending a representative on a special engine to assure the bankers here that every courtesy would be extended and that all needed assistance to meet any run that might take place would be forthcoming.

DURING the year 1892 the New York Post-office staff handled 1,283,066,971 pieces of matter, a daily average of 3,854,307. The total receipts of the office were $7,059,525.83, and the expenditures $3,616,849.43.

JAMES G. BLAINE

His Public Career From Manhood to Old Age.

TRIUMPHS AND REVERSES.

His Early Life as a School Teacher and a Journalist.

Beginning of His Political Career—Speaker, Senator, Secretary of State, Presidential Candidate and Historian—His Bereavements and Ill-Fated House in Washington—The Blaine Household.

JAMES G. BLAINE—FROM HIS LAST PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN IN 1892.

James Gillespie Blaine was born on the 31st of January, 1830, at West Brownsville, Penn., in a house built by his great-grandfather before the War of the Revolution, which still stands. The Gillespies and Blaines were people of standing before the Revolution. Colonel Blaine, who was commissary-general of the Northern Department of Washington's army during the Revolution, was James G. Blaine's great-grandfather. When eleven years old, he went to live with uncle, Thomas Ewing, in Ohio, where his mother's father, Neal Gillespie, an accomplished scholar, directed his studies. Later he attended Washington College, at Washington, Penn., graduating at the age of seventeen.

After leaving college he taught school at Blue Lick Springs, Ky. It was as a professor in the military school there that he made the acquaintance of the lady—a school teacher from Maine—who afterward became his wife. Later he went to Philadelphia, where he taught school and studied law. But after two years he abandoned law studies, went to Maine, and became proprietor and editor of the Kennebec Journal.

At the birth of the Republican Party he was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention in 1856, which nominated Fremont. After serving as Speaker of the Maine Legislature, he was sent to Congress and began his National career in 1862, with the outbreak of the war. During the Forty-first Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses he was Speaker of the House.

Mr. Blaine's administration of the Speakership is commonly regarded as one of the most brilliant and successful in the annals of the House. He had rare aptitude and equipment for the duties of presiding officer, and his complete mastery of Parliamentary law, his dexterity and physical endurance, his rapid dispatch of business, and his firm and impartial spirit were recognized on all sides. It was during his occupancy of the Speaker's chair in 1874 that he took the floor and succeeded in defeating the passage of the original "Force bill."

The political revulsion of 1874 placed the Democrats in control of the House, and Mr. Blaine became the leader of the minority. The session preceding the Presidential contest of 1876 was a period of stormy and vehement contention. On the 21 of May a resolution was adopted in the House to investigate an alleged purchase by the Union Pacific Railroad Company of certain bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company. It soon became evident that the investigation was aimed at Mr. Blaine. An extended business correspondence on his part with Warren Fisher, of Boston, running through years and relating to various transactions, had fallen into the hands of a clerk named Mulligan, and it was alleged that the production of this correspondence would confirm the imputation against Mr. Blaine. When Mulligan was summoned to the 5th of June, 1876, he rose to a personal explanation, and after denying the power of the House to compel the production of his private papers, and his willingness to go to any extremity in defense of his rights, he declared that he proposed to reserve nothing. Holding up the letters he exclaimed:

"Thank God, I am not ashamed to show them. There is the very original package. And with some sense of humiliation, with a mortification I do not attempt to conceal, with a sense of outrage which I think any man in my position would feel, I invite the confidence of 40,000,000 of my countrymen while I read these letters from my desk." The demonstration closed with a dramatic scene. Josiah Caldwell, one of the originators of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, who had full knowledge of the whole transaction, was traveling in Europe and both sides were seeking to communicate with him. After finishing the reading of the letters Mr. Blaine turned to the Chairman of the Committee and demanded to know whether he had received any dispatch from Mr. Caldwell. Receiving an evasive answer Mr. Blaine asserted, as within his own knowledge, that the Chairman had received such a dispatch "completely and absolutely exonerating me from this charge and you have suppressed it."

In 1875 Mr. Blaine was appointed to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Morrill, and the next winter was elected by the Legislature to the succeeding term. His career in the Senate was both brilliant and distinguished, as it had been in the House. He was called from the Senate to enter President Garfield's Cabinet as Secretary of State. It was while passing through the railroad depot leaning on Mr. Blaine's arm and pleasantly chatting with him about his coming holiday that Garfield received the assassin's fatal bullet. The death of Mr. Garfield led to Mr. Blaine's retirement from the Cabinet, in December, 1882. From that date until he entered Mr. Harrison's Cabinet as Secretary of State, he was in private life except during his campaign for the Presidency in 1884.

During his retirement Mr. Blaine wrote his "Twenty Years in Congress," a work of great historical value. It was in accordance with his original suggestion and due to his earnest efforts that provision was made in the McKinley bill for the reciprocity treaties which formed such prominent features of National policy. The Samoan difficulties, the complications arising out of the lynching of Italians at New Orleans, and the killing of American seamen at Valparaiso were also disposed of while Mr. Blaine was at the head of the State Department. The events preceding and attending the recent Minneapolis Convention are too recent almost to need recounting. Mr. Blaine was induced to permit his name to be used as a candidate, and resigned his place in the Cabinet. Whether in public position or in private life, he always remained a central figure in National affairs.

BLAINE'S LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

For nearly thirty years Mr. Blaine has been a resident of Washington. While he never gave up his home and home life in Maine, where he had a town residence in Augusta and a summer residence at Bar

MRS. JAMES G. BLAINE.

Harbor, yet he also had a home in Washington. It was only a few years after going there as a Member of Congress that he bought the residence, 821 Fifteenth street, where he lived so many years. This was about the year 1869, when he was elected Speaker of the House for the first time. The house he bought was one of a row which had just been built and was regarded at that time as one of the chief architectural features of the city.

He made his home at 821 Fifteenth street for over ten years, and then having built the fine residence fronting on Dupont Circle, he sold the old house and took possession of the new one. The death of Garfield and Mr. Blaine's retirement from public life caused a change in his plans and he leased his Dupont Circle house to Mr. Leiter. He was absent from the city for several years, although he spent a portion of one or two winters there and occupied the house on Lafayette square adjoining General Beale's residence, which is owned by the daughter of the late Representative Scott, of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Scott Townsend.

About the beginning of his administration he purchased his late home, which is on the opposite side of Lafayette square, and is

MR. BLAINE'S BIRTHPLACE NEAR WASHINGTON, PENN.

Washington Mr. Blaine possessed himself of the letters, together with memorandum that contained a full index and abstract. On

known as the Seward House. The old place had been unoccupied for some years and was in a dilapidated condition. It was considered notoriously unlucky, two tragedies having occurred within its portals. During Buchanan's administration it was occupied as a clubhouse. One day Philip Barton Key, the young and handsome District Attorney of the District of Columbia, had just left the clubhouse when he was shot down by Congressman Sickles, of New York. Mr. Key was carried back to the clubhouse. An intrigue which Key had been carrying on with Sickles's wife was the cause of the encounter.

MR. BLAINE'S RESIDENCE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Two years after this occurrence the house, which was for a time unoccupied, was taken by the then Secretary of State, William H. Seward, and he moved into it with his family. On the night of April 14, 1865, while Mr. Seward lay sick in bed in one of the upper rooms, a big, oak complexioned, broad shouldered man rang the door bell and told the servant who admitted him that he had a package of medicine which the Secretary's physician had ordered to be delivered to him personally. The servant refused to allow him to go upstairs and the Secretary's son, Frederick W. Seward, also opposed him; but the stranger, making a feint of departure, suddenly sprang at Frederick and felled him to the floor with the butt of a revolver, almost on the same instant slashing the servant with a knife. He then darted forward and reached the sick chamber where Secretary Seward was sitting up in bed. The knife gleamed again and Mr. Seward, weak and helpless, was stabbed in the face and neck, but the bandages that swathed his neck saved him from a mortal wound. As the murderous intruder retreated he was again intercepted, this time by Major Augustus H. Seward and an attendant, but he shook them off, and running down stairs, leaped on his horse and rode off. He was captured a few days later, and being fully identified as Lewis Payne, one of the men implicated in President Lincoln's death, was tried, condemned and executed with his fellow-conspirators. So great was the alarm excited by the attempt on Mr. Seward's life that from 1865 to 1869 a soldier was kept constantly on guard in front of the old mansion. The Secretary recovered, but his only daughter, who had witnessed Payne's assault, was so terribly shaken by the affair that she died not long afterward.

Secretary of War Belknap was the next tenant of the house of misfortune, and for a time the sober old edifice became gay with the life of the Grant regime. Before a twelvemonth its evil genius had again asserted itself and Mrs. Belknap lay dead under its roof after a brief illness. Then, after the Belknaps vacated, it again did duty, as in the earlier days, as a boarding-house, but Washington had somehow got the impression that the place was uncanny and that its tenants were dogged by an evil fate. For a time the Commissary General's staff held possession, then when they had moved to the War Department's new building it was again tenantless. It was about this time that Mr. Blaine, shortly after his

BLAINE'S AUGUSTA RESIDENCE.

appointment as Secretary of State by President Harrison, astonished his friends by renting the ill-omened house for ten years at $3000 a year. He decorated and renovated it throughout, tearing down the walls of the room in which the attempt on Mr. Seward's life took place, and by generous expenditures transformed the dingy old wide-roomed house into a magnificent modern residence. Yet all the changes failed to eradicate the characteristic attributed to the mansion by the superstitious Washingtonians. Becoming its tenant, Mr. Blaine has encountered the greatest reverses to his ambitions, and experienced the keenest sorrows of his life.

MR. BLAINE'S PROPERTY.

Although known as a man of comparatively large wealth, Mr. Blaine's life during his term as Secretary of State was far from being ostentatious. His home on Lafayette square was well suited for entertainment, out, owing to the fact that what is called the "administration circle" has been almost constantly in mourning during the past four years, it has been used but little for that purpose. Mr. Blaine's fortune had its origin in tracts of land in Western Pennsylvania, which were left by his father, Ephraim L. Blaine who had himself inherited them from the elder James Gillespie Blaine. The most valuable of these properties was a tract of coal land near the Monongahela River. Mr. Blaine made most of his money out of these lands and out of investments in West Virginia.

Mr. Blaine's last visit to the Capitol on a public occasion was when he attended, with other members of the Cabinet, the Congressional funeral of Samuel J. Randall. Mr. Blaine had always a great respect and admiration for Mr. Randall, who had led the minority in the House when Mr. Blaine was the Speaker. His last appearance before a committee was when he protested to the Senate Finance Committee against the passage of the McKinley Tariff bill in the form in which it had come from the House and brought forward his policy of reciprocity with the other republics of this continent. Mr. Blaine's last visit to the White House was when he attended the funeral services of Mrs. Harrison.

MR. BLAINE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Of Mr. Blaine's six children, three—two sons and a daughter—were suddenly stricken down by death after reaching maturity. His eldest son, Walker, a young man of fine parts, who had given evidence of rare abilities and was apparently destined to a brilliant future, died two years ago. Emmons, his second son, a bright business man, in manner and character closely resembling his father, also died suddenly in the heyday of youth and prosperity. A third and crushing bereavement was the death of the eldest daughter, Alice, who was married to Lieutenant Colonel John J. Coppinger. It followed closely on the death of her brother, Walker Blaine, whose funeral she was attending when seized by the fatal illness. Of the three surviving children, the son, James G., made an unfortunate marriage, the results of which embittered the latter years of his father's life. One of the daughters, Miss Margaret, is married to Mr. Walter Damrosch, the famous New York musical director, and the other, Miss Harriet, is unmarried. Mrs.

BLAINE'S COTTAGE AT BAR HARBOR.

Blaine is still an active and brilliant lady. She has been a devoted wife to the great statesman, whom she married forty-one years ago when both were school teachers in a country district with but little to indicate the prominent place they were destined to fill in the highest circles of the Nation.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

PHILADELPHIA'S City Hall has cost about $20,000,000.

PRUSSIA has a treasury deficit of nearly $14,000,000.

A BRITISH Federation of farmer's clubs is to be formed.

THE emigrants who left German ports for the United States in 1892 numbered 198,820.

A MORMON colony is settling in Mexico by instalments. About three thousand are to emigrate to Chihuahua soon.

THERE is a Horse Accident Prevention Association in London, the object of which is to keep slippery streets graveled or sanded.

NEW ORLEANS lemon importers assert that the fumes of sulphur used in fumigating ships in quarantine there destroy the fruit.

AN Indianapolis fireman lost his mind and killed himself through remorse over a man's death who "subbed" for him at a fire two years ago.

DENMARK exported considerably more than 100,000,000 pounds of butter last year. The trade has more than doubled in the past five years.

ILLUMINATED walking sticks are among the latest applications of electricity. A small incandescent lamp is concealed in the head of a cane and can be ignited by a spring.

THERE are now 12,660 officers in the French infantry. The military schools graduate about six hundred and fifty officers annually and about the same number are lost by death, dismission or retirement.

THE Grand Duke of Baden has presented the order of "Zachringen" to Dr. W. J. Hoffman, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, in recognition of his distinguished contributions to ethnological science.

SOME one has computed that the college endowments of Massachusetts foot up to $10,050,000. The buildings and grounds are worth $5,013,000, while the scientific apparatus of all the higher institutions is worth $1,020,000.

TEN more buffaloes consigned to Austin Corbin's game preserve, on Croydon Mountain, have arrived at their destination. This increases the herd to thirty-three, making it, with one exception, the largest private herd in the United States.

WILLIAM BLACK, the novelist, does his literary work in a room at the top of his house, above the noise of the street, and away from all unnecessary interruptions. Mr. Black's room, apart from a row of book shelves and a desk, is almost bare of comforts.

RICHMOND, VA., is to have an art museum. The munificent gift is from the Valentine family, of whom Ed. V. Valentine, the sculptor, is one, and is valued at about $120,000. It consists of the Valentine mansion, a library, collection of pictures, curios, manuscripts, tapestries, statuary and archæological specimens.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 5.

Lesson Text: "Dedicating the Temple," Ezra vi., 14-22—Golden Text: Psalm cxxii., 1—Commentary.

14. "And the elders of the Jews builded, and they prospered through the prophesying of Haggai the prophet and Zechariah, the son of Iddo." Our last lesson in this book was in the third chapter, where we read of the laying of the foundation of the Lord's house and of the joy of the people. Then follows an account of how the adversaries hindered the work and caused it to cease (iv., 4, 5, 24). In chapter v., 1, we are introduced to the two prophets named in this first verse of our lesson, and in the rest of chapter v. and the next chapter down to this verse we are told of the success of the work. Observe the secret of their success in chapter v., 5, "The eye of their God was upon the elders of the Jews." Compare this with the encouraging words of Hag ii., 4, 5: "Be strong, be strong, be strong and work, for I am with you, saith the Lord of Hosts. My Spirit remaineth among you. Fear ye not."

15. "And this house was finished.' The God of Israel had commanded it and had moved upon the hearts of these kings to assist His people in the work. (Previous verse, last clause.) "He doeth according to His will in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, and none can stay His hand, or say unto Him, What doesth Thou" (Dan. iv., 35)? Any servant of such a Master had no occasion ever to fear or be discouraged, for the work is His, and He cannot fail (Isa. xlii., 4; Math. xvi., 18). Our place of rest is to remember that "we are laborers together with God" (I Cor. iii., 9), but He is the employer.

16. "And the children of Israel, the priests and the Levites, and the rest of the children of the captivity, kept the dedication of this house of God with joy." The temple finished meant the presence of God in their midst, and consequently peace and prosperity and victory over all enemies. "Let them make Me a sanctuary, that I may dwell among them" (Ex. xxv., 8), were God's words to Moses when he was commanded to build the tabernacle. "I have hallowed this house which thou hast built to put My name there forever, and Mine eyes and Mine heart shall be there perpetually" (I Kings ix., 3), were God's words to Solomon on the dedication of the temple, and had Israel only walked with God in humility and obedience she would have continued head among all Nations, because of the presence of the Lord, until this day. The building of this temple of Zerubbabel indicates another opportunity to have it so, and they are full of joy.

17. "And for a sin offering for all Israel, twelve he goats, according to the number of the tribes of Israel." Bullocks, rams and lambs were the burnt offering, which also included an accompanying meat offering, but the goat was the sin offering. See the full statement repeated at least eight times in Num. xxix. The sin offering, typifying Christ bearing our sins in His own body on the tree, was to be offered first, for before we can worship God or do anything pleasing in His sight we must obtain the forgiveness of sins through the merits of His one great sacrifice (Lev. xvii., 11, Heb. ix., 11, 12; Acts xiii., 38, 39). The burnt offering also typifies the same great sacrifice of Christ, but rather that aspect of it in which we see Him as an offering and sacrifice to God for a sweet smelling savor (Eph. v., 2). The meat offering is suggestive of His holy and spotless life. Being forgiven by His blood, we are to present our bodies a living sacrifice, that He may live His life in us. On the phrase "All Israel" see II Chron. xxx., 1; Rom. xi., 26; Ezek. xxxvii., 23.

18. "And they set the priests in their divisions and the Levites in their courses for the service of God which is at Jerusalem, as it is written in the book of Moses." The Levites were a gift for the Lord to do the service for the tabernacle and temple. They were chosen to stand before Him, to serve Him, to minister unto Him and offer sacrifice (Num. xviii., 8; II Chron. xxix., 11). The priests' lips should keep knowledge, and the people should seek the law at his mouth, for he is the messenger of the Lord of Hosts (Mal. ii. 7).

19. "And the children of the captivity kept the passover upon the fourteenth day of the first month." "By faith Moses kept the passover and the sprinkling of blood, lest He that destroyed the firstborn should touch them" (Heb. xi., 28). These "sons of the transportation" (verse 16, margin) did well to remember the deliverance from Egypt, but there is now drawing nigh a deliverance from Russia and from all Nations that shall far outdo the deliverance at the institution of the passover (Jer. xxiii., 5-8). Then shall we understand the words of the Lord Jesus in reference to His last passover, "I will not any more eat thereof until it be fulfilled in the kingdom of God (Luke xxii., 16).

20 "For the priests and the Levites were purified together, all of them were pure." There was a ceremonial purification necessary to the keeping of the passover, and in the days of Hezekiah we read that they kept it on the second instead of the first month because the priests were not sufficiently sanctified (II Chron. xxx., 2, 3; compare Num. ix., 10, 11). If we would enjoy Christ, our Passover, who has been sacrificed for us, we must cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God (I Cor. v., 7; II Cor. vii., 1).

21. "All such as had separated themselves unto them from the filthiness of the heathen of the land to seek the Lord God of Israel did eat." It would seem that many of those who had been living in the land when they saw the temple builded and the worship of the true God established joined themselves to Israel. So shall it be in the days that are coming, when men of all languages shall say to the Jews, We will go with you, for God is with you (Zech. viii., 23). So it is now, when Christ is seen in us and not self, people will be drawn away from the follies and filthiness of this present evil world to the realities of a life of faith in the Son of God, and God will be glorified in us (Gal. i., 24).

22. "And kept the feast of unleavened bread seven days with joy, for the Lord had made them joyful and turned the heart of the king of Assyria unto them." When He giveth quietness, who then can make trouble (Job xxxiv., 29)? If God be with us, who can be against us (Rom. viii., 31)? The king's heart is in the hands of the Lord, as the rivers of water; He turneth it whithersoever He will (Prov. xxi., 1). If, as His people, we are only willing and obedient, He will make us eat the good of the land and drink of the river of His pleasures (Isa. i., 19; Ps. xxxvi., 8). It is the pleasure of the Lord to have us full of joy (John xvi., 24; xvii., 13), but it must be His joy, and that was to do the will of God.—Lesson Helper.

MRS. SARAH KIPLE, of Scranton, is 99 years old and has smoked since she was 20. She has spent a thousand times as much in tobacco as in doctors' bills.

Divided Electors.

There are more states this year with divided electoral votes than ever before in the history of the nation, when party lines have been drawn, and more than under any circumstances except in a single instance.—In the "scrub race" of 1824 five states divided their votes, New York casting 1 for Jackson, 26 for John Quincy Adams 5 for Crawford, and 4 for Clay; Delaware giving 1 to Adams and 2 to Crawford; Maryland giving 7 to Jackson, 3 to Adams, and 1 to Crawford; Louisiana giving 3 to Jackson and 2 to Adams, and Illinois giving 2 to Jackson and 1 to Adams. This year also there appears to be five dividing electoral delegations:those of Michigan, Oregon, Ohio, California and Kansas. In 1796 four states—Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, shared their votes between John Adams and Jefferson. In 1800 the same candidates divided the votes of Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina. In 1804 Maryland alone split between Jefferson and Pinckney. In 1808 Maryland and North Carolina divided their votes between Pinckney and Madison. In 1812 Maryland gave electoral votes to both Madison and Clinton. In 1816 there were no splits, and in 1820 none, except that one New Hampshire elector voted against Monroe so that Washington might not lose the distinction of having been the only President ever unanimously elected. In 1828 Jackson and John Quincy Adams divided the votes of Maine, New York and Maryland. In 1832 Maryland alone was divided between Jackson and Clay. There were no more splits until 1872, when the death of Greeley, before the meeting of the electoral college caused Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas to scatter their votes. There has been none since, except in 1880, when the enemies of David S. Terry took one of California's votes away from Hancock.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Jan. 28.

Population, 384.

Last consecutive number, 1075.

The hospital contains three patients.

Nos. 646, 651 and 388 received their final discharges this week.

Two new wheelbarrows were received for the boiler house this week.

Usher Logan escorted 39 visitors through the Reformatory this week.

The carpenters have fitted up a music case and wardrobe combined for the band.

Officer Lamberson and men have constructed a board walk in the vicinity of the green house.

Officers Walton and Norris, together with a number of men, are supplying the brick makers with clay.

The machinists made some necessary repairs on the engine in the laundry department since our last issue.

Nineteen head of hogs were received this week, in addition to eighty head already possessed by the institution.

The shirt factory received orders for 125 dozen shirts this week and shipped 101 dozen.

The Board of Managers held a meeting in Lancaster on Friday. Superintendent Patton and Chief Clerk Odiorne were also in attendance.

What might have been a very sad accident happened in cell house B on Monday morning. In some manner, Oaks, No. 977 fell from the second tier to the floor and received some injuries, which we are glad to say have not proved serious beyond some painful bruises, and at the present time he is very well in the hospital. The escape was indeed a fortunate one, in which all rejoice.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If La Grippe has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find Speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottle only 50cts. at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

On and after Tuesday, Sept. 6, I will keep at my Restaurant the

Best Shell and Tub Oysters

to be had in the Baltimore markes.

Open until 12 o'clock Every Night. When in Huntingdon try our 25-cent Stews.

G. W. FISHER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taking away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.

All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. A. ANDERSON, A. J. WHITE, MARTIN WILSON, W. T. BORING, GEORGE MILLER, J. E. WALLS, J. M. OSWALT, J. W. WRIGHT, EVA NUMER, A. W. SWOPE, GEORGE HALL,

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

100 FREE WATCHES!

Given by the oldest Newspaper in New York City.

In addition to the numerous new and original premiums offered to subscribers, we propose to present them with 100 Watches, all of which are guaranteed by T. Lynch, 14th St. and Union Square, New York City, who furnishes them to us.

THE ADVERTISER is the oldest newspaper in New York City. Its Weekly edition is published in two sections and comes out every Tuesday and Friday—104 times during the year; has six to eight pages every issue, is well printed, has plenty of pictures, short stories, telegraphic news, financial and market reports, a woman's page and the ablest editorials published by any New York paper. It is a model home paper, with elevating and entertaining reading matter, devoid of sensations and objectionable advertisements. All for $1.00 a year.

Specimen copies and premium lists with full particulars of the attractive inducements for agents, sent free on application.

THE ADVERTISER,
27 ark Row, N. Y.

Lynn's NOVELTY Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

IMPORTANT.

— DURING JANUARY WE WILL SELL BELOW COST A LOT OF —

SHOES

which are odd lots. These goods are just as good as those fresh from the factory, but as there are only one or more pairs of a kind.

I WANT TO CLOSE THEM OUT

Before Getting in My Spring Stock.

Our Boot and Shoe Trade has grown to large proportions and we shall take special care of our customers by continuing to sell the Best Shoe for the Least Money.

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